BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
*To whom all letters on business must be addressed.*
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

**Terms of Subscription.**

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " ..... 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1860. NO. 30.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**

**Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.**

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| One square, | 1 insertion, | | 1 00 |
| Do. | do. 2 | do | 1 25 |
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

## Professional and Business Cards.

**MURRAY & BLANEY,**

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. GENTS' FINE BOOTS OR GAITERS, made to measure.

☞ The only house in the place that sells North Carolina work.

35 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 8th, 1860. 157-3t—29-1m

**DENTISTRY.**

A SMALL, D. D. S., Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, offers his professional services to the people of Wilmington and surrounding country.

The Natural Teeth will be filled, cleaned and treated in the most thorough manner.

Artificial Teeth will be inserted in the best way.

Correcting the irregularities of the Teeth of children and youth will receive special attention, &c.

Office on Princess street, in the *Journal Building*, Wilmington, N. C.

March 15th, 1860. 28-tf.

**DENTISTRY.**

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,

A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the dental structure.

Particular attention will be given to the treatment of and regulating children's teeth.

Office and residence on Market Street, building formerly occupied by J. G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 19th, 1860 21-3m*

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.

**BIZZELL & CO.,**

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.

**STOKLEY & OLDHAM,**

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.

Dec. 22d. 1859 17—

**WALKER MEARES,**

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

November 25, 1859.

**W. H. TURLINGTON,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

REFERS TO

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

**C. POLVOGT,**

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.

Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

**WILLIAM J. PRICE,**

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.

Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

**OWEN & YARBROUGH**

HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.

☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

**EDWIN A. KEITH,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.

His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.

**SMITH & McLAURIN,**

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

**THOMAS W. PLAYER,**

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.

September 23, 1859—4-1y

**EDWARD McPHERSON.**

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

**ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.

☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

**A. E. HALL,**

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
*Lutterloh's Wharf*, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

**ALLEN & CLARK,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

**JAMES O. BOWDEN,**

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

**ALFRED ALDERMAN,**

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

**WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,**

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

**JOSEPH L. KEEN,**

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

**W. H. McRARY & CO.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

**GEO. W. ROSE,**

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

**JOS. HANKEY,**

**No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,**

DEALER IN

**OLD LOCOMOTIVES,**

*STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,*
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,

**Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,**

HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.

Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & CO.'S (Baltimore) celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at *Baltimore prices* at shortest notice.

Circulars containing list of articles with prices furnished by ELLIS & MITCHELL.

Wilmington, N. C., October 21, 1859. 8-1y*

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

**FANCY ARTICLES,**

PATENT MEDICINES, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., always on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
Feb. 16. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggis & Chemist.

**PAINTS—PAINTS.**

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*"
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges*, for *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*

Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m

## AYER'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

**Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.**

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

**AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,**

*FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC*, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,**

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

**Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.**

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,**
LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Bantos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

## Rewards.

**$25 REWARD.**

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 24th inst., his negro man CHARLES. Said negro is about five feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 45 years old—throws his right foot out considerably in walking. He is well known about town. Has an old look. He formerly belonged to Mr. J. M. Clemens, who lives near Newbern, Craven county, and has probably made his way back to that neighborhood.

The above reward will be paid for his confinement in jail so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jumping Run; and an additional sum of $50 will be paid for evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro.

JOHN T. HEWETT.

Newbern Weekly Progress publish 8t, and send bill to this office immediately.

Wilmington, March 1, 1860. 27-2m*

**$200 REWARD.**

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine in any Jail so that I get them, my two negroes, SUT & LEWIS, who ran away in 1859, from Clark & Smith, near Georgetown, S. C., or $100 for either. SUT is about 27 years old, more than 6 feet high—very black and very likely, and will weigh about 180 pounds. LEWIS is just such another negro as Sut, except that he is not so black, and has lost a part of the forefinger of his left hand by a Straw-Cutter.

HENRY S. CLARK,
of Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.

Feb. 27, 1860. 27-6m*

**$25 REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. JAMES P. MOORE.

January 12th, 1860. 20-tf.

**$50 REWARD.**

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst., a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking skin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.

Address me at Earpsboro', Wake County, N. C.

Dec. 29, 1859. [19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

**$25 REWARD.**

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of twenty-five dollars for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail so I can get him, of my Turpentine Cooper, ISAAC.—He is well known in New Hanover, and is supposed to be lurking about Long Creek and Moore's Creek. He left me without cause, so far as I know.

H. McMILLAN.

Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C.,
Dec. 15th, 1859 16-tf

## For Sale and to Let.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

I OFFER THE FOLLOWING VALUABLL LANDS for sale: 80 acres in that famous rich Swamp, known as Gum Swamp, 8 or 10 miles East of Elizabethtown, Bladen Co. Also, several tracts on Moore's Creek, 500 acres in all, excellent for making Turpentine, Tar and Ton Timber; 7 or 800,000 feet of large Timber can be cut on these lands, convenient to a water course The distance to haul is from a ¼ to 1½ miles, near a main road; 40 acres of Swamp—balance is stiff land with clay sub-soil, well suited to raising Cotton, Corn, Potatoes, &c. On the land is a new TWO STORY DWELLING, with necessary out-houses, fine neighborhood. Also, 8 ¼ acre Lots in that thriving village—Point Caswell, on Black River. About 20,000 barrels are hauled there annually—a great chance for a distiller, as there is none in operation there now. No better place for merchandising in Eastern North Carolina.

The above lands will be sold on very reasonable terms, on long credit.

Address CHS. W. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., N. C. 28-2m*

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Baden county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.

Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27 tf

**FOR SALE,**

*BY MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.*

20 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES;
2,000 lbs. RICE;
50 bbls. Wachovia Mills and Fayetteville FLOUR;
5 hhds. new crop MOLASSES;
3 " old " good;
100 CAST PLOUGHS—Nos. 6, 10, 11, 50, 60.
50 wrought-iron " Bager Brown Pattern—$3 75.
30 Casteel " Nos. 10, 11, 50, 60.
20 bbls. WHITE WHISKEY, (extra)

Coffee, Sugar, Pot and Earthenware, and all other kinds of goods usually kept for sale by merchants. Our spring goods are daily expected. Give us a call. We will sell you at small profits. Bacon & Corn, Chickens and Eggs, taken in exchange. Cash paid for Turpentine.

Magnolia, N. C., March 1, 1860.—27-2m.

**FOR SALE.**

THAT VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION within two miles of Wilmington, known as
**SUMMER HILL,**

Containing about 300 *ACRES OF RICE LAND*, 180 of which are under bank and ditch, and 1,100 *ACRES OF UPLAND*, part covered with Pine. A fine Vegetable Garden upon the tract of six acres, yielding a handsome income. There are upon the premises a small dwelling house, an excellent barn, thrasher carried by steam, negro houses, and all necessary out houses.

Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to D. PIGOTT, Broker and Auct'r.

Feb. 29th. 141-1t—27-tf

**VALUABLE FARMING AND TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.**

IMMEDIATELY on the North Eastern Railroad, at Bonneau's Depot, thirty-seven miles from the city of Charleston Tract of LAND contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, two hundred cleared, about 400 acres PINE, OAK AND HICKORY LAND, and the balance well timbered PINE LAND.

The PLANTING LANDS AND RESIDENCE are situated one mile from Bonneau's Depot. The dwelling is a very comfortable HOUSE, with six rooms, Kitchen, good Servants' Houses, Barn, Stables, Carriage House, 8 or 10 Negro Houses—all framed buildings. The Pine Lands extend to Bonneau's Depot. Any one wishing to purchase, will apply to GEO. J. W. McCALL,
at Darlington C. H., S. C.

Feb. 23—26-2m*

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale *six hundred acres of well timbered Piney Land*, situated between Colley and South river, in Bladen County. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the Subscriber, or address him at Black River Chapel, N. C. E. J. ANDERS.

Feb. 23rd, 1860. 26-6t

**TO PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale 60,000 barrels of Poudrette, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, in lots to suit purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of over $100,000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.

2d. For corn and vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world, it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles* the *crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.

PRICE—1 bbl. $2,—2 bbls. $3 50,—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1 50 per bbl., delivered free of cartage to vessel or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet cotaining every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.

GRIFFING BROTHERS & CO.,
96 Courtlandt street, New York.

Feb. 16. 25-2m

**LAND FOR SALE.**

150 ACRES OF LAND in Sampson County, adjoining the lands of E. Gregory, widow Gavin, A. J. Daniel, and B. Pigford. There is a fine chance to improve the production of the land, as there is a marl bed of excellent quality on the cleared portion; it is also well adapted for corn or cotton, and would produce well with guano or plaster. There are also a few turpentine trees on the premises. Mr. E. Waters will show the lands to any person when called upon. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to W. R. BELL, Warsaw, N. C.

Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m*

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.

J. G. PICKETT.

Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

**VALUABLE WARSAW PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

AS I HAVE CHANGED MY BUSINESS, I offer for sale the HOUSE AND LOT where I now live.

Also seven acres of improved LAND, suitable to go with the above premises.

The Buildings are all new, and front on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road. There is an excellent Garden and requisite fixtures.

There is two schools in the village—Male and Female.—The place is considered one of the most healthy in the State.

The furniture will be sold with the House, if desired.

Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to call as early as possible, as I am determined to sell.

Terms will be made easy. N. FREDERICK.

Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1860—20-3m.

**PLANTATION FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated within three miles of the village of Lillington, [formerly Long Creek] one mile from the county road, and seven miles from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

The tract of Land contains six hundred acres, two hundred of which is good farming land: about seventy acres of this latter is cleared. Four hundred acres of the tract is said to be as good Turpentine forest as there is in the country.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to apply at an early day. Terms moderate. For further information apply to H. McALLISTER.

January 26th, 1860—22-tf.

**GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.

July 8th, 1859 45-tf

**MAIL COLUMBIA! THE SOUTH FOREVER!**

THE SUBSCRIBER is now in market for a number of LIKELY NEGROES, for which he is determind to pay the highest prices. Persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to call on me soon, or address me at Clinton, N. C. B. C. BARDEN.

Feb. 9th, 1860 24-3m*

## Legal Notices.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

BLADEN COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term*, 1860.

John A. McDowell vs. Griffith J. McMillan. } Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not within the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot reach him: It is ordered by the Court. that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, and replevy, or the Justices' judgment will be made absolute and final, and an order issue for the sale of the land levied on.

Witness, A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the town of Elizabethtown, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1860. A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

March 8th, 1860. (Pr. adv. $5 62.) 29-6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Owen Fennell, *et al.*, vs. Margaret A. Devane, *et al.* } In Equity.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Master, upon the affidavit of Owen Fennell, that Nicholas D. Fennell, a defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal," for twenty days, notifying the said Nicholas D. Fennell of the filing of complainant's bill, and commanding him to appear at the next Term of this Court, then to plead, answer, or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him.

*Teste*, A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E

March 14, 1860 —29-20d.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

DUPLIN COUNTY.

*Court of Equity—Fall Term*, 1859.

James B. Monk, James Maxwell, Benjamin Carroll and wife Mary E., William Richie & wife Sarah W., James Evans, Wm. Evans, — Rives & wife, — Sanders and wife, and others, heirs at law of James Evans. } Petition to correct error in deed from Jas. Evans, &c.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT, that Benjamin Carroll and wife Mary E., William Richie and wife Sarah W., James Evans, William Evans, — Rives and wife, and — Sanders and wife, reside beyond the limits of the State: *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Wilmington Journal*, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of our Court of Equity, to be held at Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *proconfesso*, and set for hearing *exparte* as to them. Witness my hand officially, 1st day of February, A. D. 1860.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

[27-14MM—pr. adv. $5 62½.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1860.

William Brice, vs. Frank Brice. } Original Attachment, levied on Defendant's Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has left the State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said Frank Brice to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in April, A. D., 1860, and defend this suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of January, 1860.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

Feb. 16. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 26-6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1859.

Robert R. Clemmons, vs. Elizabeth Clemmons, } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the Court that Elezabeth Clemmons, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made according to law, commanding the said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Brunswick, at the Court House in Smithville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard exparte, and judgment taken pro confesso.

Witness, Philip Prioleau, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 8th day of February, 1860.

P. PRIOLEAU, Clerk.

Feb. 23. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 26-6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1860.

William Brice, vs. John Brice. } Original Attachment, levied on Defendant's Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has left the State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said John Brice to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in April, A. D., 1860, and defend this suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of January, 1860.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

Feb. 17. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 26-6w

## Schools.

**MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.**

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

Rates in Male Department,.....$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " ..... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.

Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.

P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "

Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

## Miscellaneos Advertisements.

**VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION for SALE.**

I OFFER FOR SALE MY LANDS lying in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about half a mile above White Hall Ferry, and containing NINETEEN HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, of which about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES are under cultivation. Of the whole amount, about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES are SWAMP LAND AND RIVER BOTTOM; the balance PINE LANDS, upon which there are four tasks of BOXES.

The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, with the necessary out-buildings, good Well of Water, etc.

The above valuable property, if not previously disposed of, will be offered at public sale at Elizabethtown, on Monday, May 7th, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., being Monday of Bladen County Court.

Any person wishing to purchase, can see the property and learn the terms, etc., by application to the subscriber on the premises. If disposed of at public sale, the terms will be made known at sale. J. B. SIMPSON.

Bladen county, March 15th, 1860. 29-8t*

**STOP THIEF!**

STOLEN FROM THE STABLE of Mrs. Nancy Blackburn, four miles from Lisbon, on the road to Clinton, Sampson County, on Saturday night, the 10th of this instant, a large GRAY HORSE, with a few dark spots, said Horse is about 10 or 12 years old, of fine appearance and action, trots well, and paces under the Saddle, and works kind in Harness.

I will pay a liberal reward to any person who will return said Horse or give information where he may be found, and a further reward for the apprehension of the thief.

☞ Address me at Clinton, N. C., care of Johnson, Chesnutt & Co. ALLEN M. BLACKBURN.

Clinton, N. C., March 12, 1860. 29-2t

**SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.**

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.

Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

## General Notices.

**PROF. E. N. ROOT,**

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING HIS FRIENDS and the public, that he expects to be absent from the State after the 10th inst., for about two months, when he hopes to return and resume the duties of his Profession. He contemplates teaching first, after his return, in Duplin, Sampson and the adjoining counties. Persons wishing his services should have their Classes made up by 1st May. To those not already personally acquainted with his manner of teaching Music, qualifications, character, &c., he would refer to the leading intelligent men in most of the Churches in the Middle and Southern counties of North Carolina, where he

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1860.


DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

## HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ONSLOW.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Onslow County, will be held at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April, (the 9th,) on business of importance. E. W. FONVILLE,

Ch'n Dem. Ex. Com. Onslow Co.

March 15th, 1860.

### District Convention.

A number of the delegates to the District Convention at Fayetteville, having notified the Chairman of the meeting held at December Court, of their inability to attend, he has appointed the following additional delegates:—James A. Wright, B. F. Grady, T. W. Brown, Jr., W. T. J. Vann and James Fulton.

### The Observer.—Mr. Graham, etc.

We have heard earnest sectarians quote the text books of their denomination as "proofs from holy writ," and have seen them wax exceeding angry because all others would not so accept them. Now Mr. Graham may be a little Jupiter Olympus to the *Observer*, it may swear by him—it may regard his *ipse dixit* as conclusive.—But, with all due respect to Mr. Graham, we do not so surrender our judgment or our senses; if any man were to assert that a certain dam was placed on a certain stream with the view of keeping the water from running *up*-hill, we should rather suspect the man of trying it on rather thick, nor would it convince us to the contrary were he to assure us that Mr. Graham said so. Now, as also at the time when the Constitution of 1835 was framed, the landed property of the East was larger in acreage and assessed value in proportion to representative population, than that of the West.

If any section could have required, or could now require a protection for landed property, it was the East then, and it would be now.

As for where the Editor of the *Journal* was at a certain time, we presume that can have nothing to do with the case in point. The facts exist wholly independent of that very unimportant person, as they do of those *very* important personages—the Editors of the *Observer* and Wm. A. Graham. "The inexorable logic of facts" is a sad iconoclast, and pays little respect to shams, no matter how gravely they show themselves, or what sanction they claim. Men now have little fear, and not much respect for that once sacred bird—the owl.

Our remarks were not in regard to what there might be in Mr. Graham's speech, but had reference to the assertion that the landed qualification for Senatorial votes was in the nature of a *sectional* compromise, and for the benefit and security of the West. We say that the facts and the reason of the case do not bear out this assertion.

### The Steam Ship Line.

We understand that those having in charge the great movement in favor of a line of Steam Ships between this port and New York, have been actively at work, both here and in New York, and that the investigations they have made have all tended to encourage them in their belief in the success of the line if established, and their conviction of the necessity of establishing it. They find that all such lines that have been established elsewhere, have been uniformly successful—have not only answered to the wishes of their stockholders, but have tended largely to develope the trade of the cities or ports to which they have run. The lines to Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, to Alexandria, to Charleston, to Savannah, all pay; and all these cities have been benefitted in their trade, commerce and shipping interests.—Men in North Carolina say, that if Wilmington, as a North Carolina point, aspires to securing and concentrating the trade of the State, or an important share thereof, she must offer the same facilities, and hold out the same inducements that her Virginia and South Carolina rivals do. This is most assuredly the talk that any one who goes abroad and meets up with assemblages of people from different sections of our State is bound to hear.

Our Roads have already subscribed. Subscriptions may be calculated upon in New York; some private subscriptions have been made here, but not to the amount that there ought to be—and must be—if the project is to be put through fairly and properly.

If the line is to be properly and promptly started, twenty-five thousand dollars must be added to the present means of the Company, or at least to those means upon which the Company thinks it has some right to calculate. It is believed that, with this additional subscription, the line of two fine steamers can commence operations free from debt, the ships being of a size, style and class for which there is a constant demand, and therefore, such as there can be little or no risk of serious loss upon in any event, though there is no reason to anticipate any other result than one fully successful in all all respects.

It is not for us to urge others, or make appeals any further than a presentment of the facts may go; but this we think it our duty to do.

☞ The Elizabeth City *State*, as quoted by the Wilmington *Herald*, says:—"It is *not* true that Mr. Pool, on oath, as a representative in the Legislature of this State by his vote, declared *ad valorem* to be wrong in principle." This is the assertion of the *State*. The *proof* that Mr. Pool *did* so declare by his vote is recorded on the journal of the Senate at its last session.

Again, the *State*, as quoted by the *Herald*, says, "it is *not* true that Mr. Pool has invariably voted against every railroad proposed to be built during his term of service in the Legislature.'" Assertion again. Will the *State* show where he has voted to give assistance to any railroad proposed to be built during his term of service in the Legislature? Better to look up the *proofs*, it might pay as well as the uttering of denunciations against Governor Ellis—we think so at least.

☞ Messrs. Wm. Robinson & Son, propose to publish at Goldsboro', N. C., a daily and weekly paper to be called the "Rough Notes."

The "Daily Rough Notes," will be issued every morning, and issued to subscribers during the Presidential campaign for three dollars, and two dollars additional for the balance of the year—till 1st May, 1861, should the paper be continued.

The weekly paper will be one dollar for the campaign—a dollar additional for the balance of the year, it continued.

These issues, commencing about the first of May, will be strictly campaign papers, but their publication will be permanently continued, should their patronage justify it.

We need not say that Mr. Robinson is a Democrat of the most decided kind; neither need we add, to those who know him as an editor, and their name is legion, that he is one of the most able and vigorous political writers in the State. The *Rough Notes* will, no doubt, do good service in the coming canvass. We trust that they will be widely circulated.

☞ Since our issue of Saturday, it has rained heavily, and with little intermission until last night. The rain was much needed, as the danger from fire in the country was very great. The air feels much pleasanter than it was before the rain.

The New Hanover Agricultural Society is now thoroughly organized. Their first regular meeting under their Constitution and By-Laws, was held at the Court House on last Tuesday afternoon. The proceedings will be found in this paper. Success attend it.

☞ We have from Mr. Kelley, Harper for April.—This strikes us as being a good number. The last one was *not* in our opinion up to the usual standard, and we meant to have said so, when noticing it, but the important word "not" was left out, and we hate recurring to things of this kind, especially to withdraw a good word, even if undeserved.

The illustrated articles in this number are "Artist Life in the Highlands," "How we get Gold in California" and "The Fight at Lexington," by Thomas Dunn English. The literary portion appears to be good and worthy of its pictorial accompaniaments.

We ought to have noticed sooner the receipt from Mr. Kelley of Godey for April. Godey in its own way has no superior. Such appears to be the opinion of those for whose special delectation it is published.

MR. POOL AND EQUAL TAXATION.—The *Observer* first contended that Mr. Pool was right in voting against Mr. Bledsoe's resolutions, because these resolutions contemplated action violative of the Constitution. We showed that this was not the case. Then, replies the *Observer*, he was right in voting against them because they did not contemplate action violative of the Constitution. Heads I win, tails you lose.

### Inquest.

Coroner Jones held an inquest on yesterday morning over the body of a negro man named Tom, found in the river in the lower part of the town; he was the property of a Mr. Brantley, of S. C., but was in the employ of Mr. Jos. Treat, of this town. From the evidence before the Jury it appears that Tom was subject to fits of insanity, and disappeared in the early part of February last, about which time he was drinking pretty freely, and it is supposed that in a fit of delirium tremens he fell into the river and was drowned. Verdict accordingly.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

☞ The Raleigh Daily *Press* is to be enlarged and otherwise improved. It is to be as large and contain as much reading matter as any of the other dailies published in this section of the South. We hail all efforts at improvement, and trust that the *Press* may meet with a patronage and success commensurate with its efforts to deserve both.

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that WM. CARTER & SONS, have established a Boot and Shoe, and a Saddle and Harness Manufactory in Chatham county, N. C. Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth are the agents at this place. North Carolina leather is now all the rage, and we have no doubt the Messrs. Carter will find ready sale for their goods.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention was called on yesterday to the annexed card of Mr. Asa A. Brown, published in the Herald of Saturday:

"I consider it a duty to the public to state the following facts:

"I was the Chairman of a meeting held in this town in January, called for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Opposition Convention of North Carolina, to meet in Raleigh on the 22d February, and I was empowered to name the delegates, which I did. On their behalf, I applied to officers of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road to know if those who wished to go could pass over the Road at half price—that is, have return tickets furnished them gratis. I was informed that they could not—that the rule of the Road allowing persons attending Conventions to travel on it at half rates, expressly excepted those of a *political* character.—Accordingly, those who went, myself one of the number, paid full fare, each way.

"Since the Democratic Convention was held, also at Raleigh, I have learned that the delegates to *that* body were required to pay on the above named Road going only—having *free* tickets from Goldsboro' to Wilmington on their return, such tickets being given them by the Agent of the Road at Goldsboro', but by whose authority I know not.

March 17th A. A. BROWN."

Mr. Brown informs the public that this card was published from a "sense of duty." If the same "sense of duty" had made Mr. Brown publish all the circumstances of the case, there would have been no necessity for my taking any notice of it. In the moral code, truth is as much offended by a suppression of facts as by a direct misstatement.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Brown very properly applied to the acting President, Mr. P. K. Dickinson, and to the Superintendent, Capt. Fremont, to know why the delegates to the Raleigh Opposition Convention were charged full rates of travel, and the delegates to the Democratic Convention only half rates. Both of these officers, I am informed, explained to Mr. Brown that it was done through a mistaken conception of his duty by the R. R. Agent at Goldsboro', without any official authority, and that the Directors had required that officer to make good the deficiency to the Treasury of the Company.

How the agent, Mr. Holderby, (a good, well-meaning man,) came to make this mistake, it is bootless to enquire. In my opinion, he thought he was acting for the best interests of the Company.

The statement of the above fact, (which is suppressed in Mr. Brown's card,) relieves the Company of the odium of making any discriminations between sects or parties; the administration of its affairs has always been conducted without any reference to the division of public opinion on subjects either social, religious or political, Mr. Brown's insinuation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1860. WM. S. ASHE.

DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The wrecking schooner Henry W. Johnson, Crellin, master, of New York, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived here Sunday. On the 13th and 14th inst. experienced a violent gale from N. N. W. to N. W., in which the sails were blown away. The vessel was blown off shore on the 14th, and while lying to in the Gulf stream, she pitched into a heavy sea which carried away jibboom, and washed three men overboard one of whom, John Cahoe, was saved, but the mate, Rich'd Perry, and Thos. Trivett, were unfortunately drowned, notwithstanding every exertion was made to save them.

*Norfolk Argus, 20th inst.*

MARINE.—Our marine columns, Saturday morning, announced the arrival at this port of the ship *Hartford*, from Liverpool, after an unusual long passage of sixty days, occasioned by heavy gales. Capt. Davis reports the abandonment of the bark *Excelsior*, of New Haven, Conn., on her passage from New York to Barbadoes, which was dismasted in a gale. The captain, crew and a passenger were brought to this port by the *Hartford*.

The British ship *Inkermann* arrived at this port on Friday, in charge of her first officer, the Captain having jumped overboard in a fit of derangement, and been drowned, on the 14th of February, while the ship was on her voyage from Liverpool to this port. Captain Clark was a native of Greenock, Scotland, and about 27 years old.

The great majority of recent arrivals, at this port, report a succession of heavy gales off Hatteras.

*Charleston Mercury of the 20th inst.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A STRANGER.—On Saturday night last, Mr. Grimes, from Little Washington, Pitt county, N. C., died from appoplexy on the Norfolk boat, while on the way to Baltimore. The deceased was subject to appoplexy, and kept constantly by his side a faithful negro man, whose grief, when he discovered that his kind master was dead, caused tears to flow from the eyes of many passengers on the boat. The body of Mr. Grimes was on Sunday placed in a metallic coffin, and forwarded to his afflicted family. The deceased was visiting Baltimore for the purpose of purchasing a carriage for one of his daughters, recently married.

*Petersburg Express.*

### The Leather Dealers in new York.—Effect of the Strike in New England.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, under date of the 14th inst., says:

The leading leather dealers of the United States are expecting to hold a national convention at the Astor House to day. It is the first outbreak of a long smouldering fire. The production of leather during the past four years has been far larger than the demand, and there is now such an immense stock on hand, that the price is now actually from three to five cents less a pound than that of hides. All prospect of an improvement in prices is effectually cut off by the shoe-strikers in New England, which have damaged one of the largest leather markets in the country. The object of the convention is to take some steps to stay the production of leather until the prices are bettered. Talking of shoe-strikes the papers have greatly exaggerated the character and importance of the movement here, in sympathy with, and aid of, the New England strikers. The shoe-making business of New York is a very small branch of industry, and if every man who hammers a last in this city were to suspend business to-morrow, their places could be easily filled the day after by importations from New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

ELECTION AT BEDFORD, PA.—*Bedford, March 17.*—At the election yesterday, Bedford district gave increased democratic majorities.

### The 22d of February in London.

[Condensed from the London Chronicle of February 23.]

Last night the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of Washington, the hero and author of American independence, was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The movement originated with the members of the American Association in London, and the assemblage was of a large and influential character. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, and immediately behind the chair was a splendid portrait of Washington, painted by Rembrandt Peale, and presented by him some years ago to Mr. Croskey. In the unavoidable absence of General Campbell, U. S. Consul, whose attendance was prevented by illness, the chair was occupied by Mr. J. Rodney Croskey.

Mr. B. Tucker, the American Consul at Liverpool, proposed the toast "The day we celebrate," and in an appropriate speech paid high honor to the memory of Washington.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was drank with much enthusiasm, the band plaing "Hail Columbia."

The next toast was, "The Queen—The admirable lady who governs this country and who reigns in the affections of a free and happy people." This was also drank with great enthusiasm.

Gen Vandenburg proposed the next toast: "England and America—Rivals only in promoting the cause of civilization." The gallant General said that the sentiments contained in this toast were in exact accordance with his own feelings, his own politics, and, he might add, his own religion; because he looked upon England and America as possessing much in common which was destined to advance and spread, to fructify and reproduce itself in other portions of the globe.

The toast having been heartily drank—

Mr. W. D. Seymour, M. P., rose to respond. He said that, although a wide ocean separated the two countries, they were united by an electric system of common ties, a common origin, a common history, and a common future. He sincerely trusted that the true genius of the Christian religion might be found to unite in a bond of holy, political, and religious affinity the two countries. Great as faith was and bright as hope was, charity excelled them both; and it was the spirit of charity which pervaded their undertakings, which made the statesmen and the writers of America to be recognised throughout the world as the friends and apostles of peace. [Cheers.] He was not afraid, therefore, that America would ever be wanting in the performance of her duty to this country. She would never be unmindful of the sailing of the gallant Mayflower and her band of Pilgrim Fathers, with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other; and when they celebrated the birthday of Washington they would remember that his whole life was one great testimony to the cause of truth, and that he never was ashamed, amidst the din of conflicts or the strife of parties, to have a reason for the faith that was in him, and to refer action of his public life to those pure and elementary doctrines which were inculcated by a pious mother when he but a child at his mother's knee.—[Cheers.] The true genius of republicanism was freedom of action and liberty of thought, and as, coupled with these, in England there was abundant charity of feeling and amenity of manners, he contended that in England as in America we breathed an atmostphere consistent with the spirit of republicanism. [Cheers.]

Mr. Howard gave "The Directors of the Great Ship Company," confident that they would go on with their great work, and that that noble ship would soon speed on her way, bridging the Atlantic and binding together still more closely than at present the two great countries of England and America.

Mr. S. Baber acknowledged the toast. As the Americans and Englisb, he said, were alike in blood, language, and religion, so they were alike in energy of character and in their determination to carry out the civilization of their own countries to the world at large. If there were truth in the old maxim that knowledge was power, and that power had its duties as well as its rights, it was absolutely incumbent upon those two nations to do their utmost to extend civilization to every region of the habitable globe. So long as that desire existed would they be enabled to keep down, if not utterly to subdue, despotic Powers and to maintain true liberty and independence. Reverting more immediately to the subject of the toast to which he was responding, Mr. Baber said that the directors of the Great Ship Company had had many disappointments, and that their troubles were not yet over. Sanguine as they might be that she would reach the waters of New York, yet they had difficulties to contend with which rendered it difficult to say when that would be an accomplished fact. He thanked the company for the manner in which the toast had been received, and hoped that the Great Eastern would be but the prelude to a more regular and more frequent intercourse between England and America than had hitherto existed. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. G. W. Reynolds proposed the toast, "Constitutional Freedom, the basis of national liberty." Our own constitutional freedom, he observed, was the growth of centuries, gained after successive ages of painful toil; and even now, after all the sacrifices which had been made in its behalf, it was not to be compared to the glorious institution of American independence, which had sprung like Minerva fully equipped from the brain of Jove. After proceeding to contrast in a somewhat unfavorable light the British Constitution with that of America, in the course of which he was called to order by the chairman, the speaker concluded with a spirited and graceful tribute to the constitutional freedom and national liberty enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

Before the toast was drank, the Chairman said: We are an American association, established in the metropolis of Great Britain, and it is not one of our objects to propagate any political sentiments that may be entertained by Americans. [Cheers.] We are Republicans and Democrats in America, because democracy is our form of government there. Therefore, being democrats in that country, we are also conservative there, and our democracy we do not wish to force in any way upon the English people, and it would do a great deal of harm to this association, and would not be carrying out the purposes for which we were established, were our friends to indulge publicly in the expression of those feelings on occasions like the present.

The toast was then drank with enthusiasm.

Mr. B. Moran, in responding, observed that constitutional freedom was really the basis of liberty throughout the world, and that it had been advancing, and would advance, until it had spread all over the world. Constitutional freedom had made a great nation of the United States. In 1838 the people of Canada asserted their rights, and constitutional freedom made a nation of Canada. Constitutional freedom also was the blessing of Australia; it was enjoyed by the people of the Cape of Good Hope, and it had been extended by American pioneers to the shores of the Pacific. California, no longer under Spanish teaching, now enjoyed the noblest and best constitutional freedom of any of the States, and he believed that in a few years it would spread over the whole of the islands of the Pacific. Constitutional freedom was really the inheritance of England and America, and they should cherish it as among the dearest possessions of their lives [Cheers.]

The proceedings were marked throughout with the utmost enthusiasm and cordiality of feeling, and the nationality of the occasion was ably sustained by the well-selected and spirited music interspersed between the toasts.

"GUNPOWDER PLOT"—ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A TOWN.—The inhabitants of Napoleon, Ark., have been considerably excited during the past few days by the discovery of a plot to destroy that town by means of turning upon it the current of the Arkansas river. Napoleon is situated upon a narrow strip of land at the junction of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, and for several miles back the two rivers are only separated by a strip of ground only four hundred yards in width. A week or two since a train of powder was laid across this narrow point, and on Monday night the match was applied. A terrific explosion ensued, and the earth was torn up to an extent which allowed the waters from the Arkansas river to find its way across into the Mississippi. Already has a strong current formed in the breach, which is hourly widening and deepening, and from present indications at no distant day the town will be swept away. A planter in the vicinity whose interest would be greatly enhanced by the change in the current of the Arkansas river, is suspected of having perpetrated the deed, but nothing positive is known.

*Memphis (Tenn.) Argus.*

Judge Stump, of Baltimore, just removed by the Governor of Maryland, was charged, 1st, with gross and vulgar conduct on the bench; 2d, with having delegated power illegally to the Sheriff; 3d, that he willfully refused to obey the orders of the Court of Appeals; 4th, that he has been intoxicated and asleep on the bench, while important trials were going on; and 5th, that he has been guilty of misbehavior in his office as Judge.

CURE FOR LISPING.—A rapid and emphatic recital of the following is said by a provincial paper to be an infallible cure for lisping:

Hobbe meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs nobs with Snobbs and robs Nobbs' fobs. That is, says Nobbs, the worst of Hobbs' jobs, and Snobbs' sobs.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20th, 1860.

Miramon's War Steamers Marquez and Miramon have been captured by the Sloop-of-war Saratoga, off Anton Lizardo, and brought here with their officers and crews as prisoners.

Miramon attacked Vera Cruz, but was repulsed by the liberals.

Alvarado is in possession of Miramon's troops.

The City of Mexico is surrounded by the Liberals.

The French and Spanish Commanders at Vera Cruz were highly exasperated by the action of the Americans capturing Miramon's ships.

### MEXICAN NEWS—CAPTURE OF MEXICAN STEAMERS—FURTHER DETAILS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20th, 1860.

Miramon laid siege to the City of Vera Cruz on the 5th—on the 6th two steamers appeared before the City showing no colors. The Saratoga, with detachments from the Savanah and Preble, and the steamers Indianola and Wave, was ordered to proceed to the anchorage of the steamers and ascertain their character.

Upon nearing the anchorage off Anton Lizardo, one of the Steamers moved off. A shot was fired to bring her to, and the Indianola sent to overhaul her.

The Indianola's hail was answered by shot from the Steamer Miramon's guns, followed by a volley of musketry, whereupon, the Saratoga fired a broadside, and the action became general. The Saratoga was towed into action by the Indianola and took Marin by surprise. The engagement took place by moonlight. The Steamers tried to escape.

Three Americans were wounded, one mortally. Fifteen Mexicans reported killed, and thirty wounded.

When the action commenced, Marin hoisted the Spanish flag. Marin and his officers are prisoners on board the Preble.

Marin's Steamers passed all the foreign squadrons, also the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa without hoisting a flag, although ordered to do so by shot from the Castle and other signals. The French, English and Spanish vessels did not notice this fact.

The prisoners corroborate previous reports that the Steamers cleared from Havana as merchantmen, and hoisted the Mexican flag only after leaving Havana.—They afterwards mounted six guns each.

### CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20th, 1860.

The Senate on yesterday discussed the Homestead bill. The Florida claims were also up and debated.

In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill for the increase of revenue from customs. The bill was referred to Committee of the Whole. The Mexican treaty was debated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21st, 1860.

Yesterday the Senate discussed Indian affairs and Florida claims.

In executive session it was endeavored to revive the Nicaraguan treaty.

The House debated and referred the Texas defence bill to the Military Committee.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton, has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.

Cotton—Sales for the previous three days were 14,000 bales—market closing very dull at a decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d.—lower qualities declined most.

Flour dull—prices easier but quotations unchanged.

Wheat quiet but prices steady.

Corn declined 3d a 6d.

Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice quiet.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 36s.

Rosin steady at 4s 6d.

Consols closed at 94⅝ to 94¾.

[Nothing further up to the hour of going to press.]

—*Journal.*

### New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 21st, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton very dull. Flour firm. Wheat dull and nominal at previous day's quotations. Corn dull at 82c. Spirits Turpentine dull at 47½c. per gallon.—Rosin dull at $1 65. Rice quiet.

THE MISSOURI RAILROAD APPROPRIATIONS—NEW MEXICAN NEWS, &c.—ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The Rail Road bill passed the Senate yesterday.

A gentleman just from New Mexico reports the Navajee Indians as having taken a very hostile position towards the whites, having stolen nearly all the stock in the Rio Rabajoe district. Over 100,000 head of sheep, and a large quantity of other stock have been run off during the winter.

The entire nation is combined in the hostile movement. Col. Fauntleroy was preparing an extensive expedition against these Indians, and was expected to take the field in person this month. Gov. Roncher is also organizing volunteer companies for the protection of the citizens.

A steamer from the Illinois river reports that Moore's warehouse, containing 75,000 bushels of corn, and five other warehouses, also full of corn, at Havana, Illinois, were on fire when she passed that point yesterday afternoon.

ELECTION IN READING, PA.—*Reading, Pa., March 17.*—The municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the re-election of Mayor Keim, opposition, by 135 majority. His majority one year ago was 944.—Democratic gain 809. Democratic nominees for constables are elected by an average majority of 300. They also gain four councilmen. The vote polled to-day is large, being 243 more than last year.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—THE PATENT BILLS.—*Washington, March 19, P. M.*—The project of changing the place for holding the Democratic National Convention does not find favor with most prominent politicians here. It is held that such a step might break up the convention. Of this opinion is Judge Douglas.

The Senate committee on patents have reported the new bill concerning patent affairs with an amendment striking out the section relating to interferences, and the leading objection to the bill is thus removed.

THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.—*St. Louis, March 19.*—Eleven thousand letters were dispatched yesterday by the overland California mail. The mail of the 25th ult., being one day later than previous arrival, has arrived.

Mr. Brewster, who returns from the Washee mines, brings specimens of silver ore which has been assayed at over $30,000 a ton.

The delegates elected from seventeen counties to the State Democratic Convention stand nearly four to one for Mr. Latham, indicating the complete triumph of Mr. Latham over the Gwin and Weller influence. The San Francisco delegates are favorable to sending Austin Smith to Charleston. He is friendly to the nomination of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

SHIP NEWS.—*Norfolk, March 19.*—The bark Swan, of and for Baltimore, from Cienfugeos, with a cargo of molasess, is ashore at Cape Henry. The vessel and cargo will probably prove a total loss. Eight men have landed from the wreck, but five are still aboard, left to the mercy of the waves. Assistance will be sent down to-night.

The schooner Socco, of Bridgetown, lost her deck load of naval stores and had her rigging damaged.

The schooner Lots, twelve days from Cardenas, and the schooner Rainbow, eleven days from Havana, with molasses, have arrived.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—*New Orleans, March 19.*—The steam ship *Habana*, Capt. McConnell, from Havana March 15, has arrived. The news is unimportant. Sugar was dull at 9 rials. Sight Exchanges on New York 2½ per cent. premium.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—The Fayetteville *Courier* of the 20th inst., says: The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Company, was held in the Town Hall on the 19th inst. Chas. B. Mallet, Esq., was re-elected President, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors.

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, A. McLean, Jas. Kyle, W. T. Horne, Wm. McLaurin, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterloh, and S. J. Hinsdale.

### Export of Domestic Cottons.

The following statistics, compiled from the government returns, show the Dollar Exports of domestic cottons manufactured, from the year 1847 up to 1859—a period of thirteen years:

| Year— | Value. |
|---|---|
| 1847 | $10,351,364 |
| 1848 | 12,774,480 |
| 1849 | 11,249,977 |
| 1850 | 15,196,451 |
| 1851 | 20,136,967 |
| 1852 | 18,862,931 |
| 1853 | 22,599,930 |
| 1854 | 26,849,411 |
| 1855 | 28,833,299 |
| 1856 | 30,907,992 |
| 1857 | 30,805,126 |
| 1858 | 27,641,208 |
| 1859 | 31,579,008 |

From this comparison, it is evident that the foreign demand for domestic cotton goods has been marked by a regular and important increase during the last thirteen years. Not many years ago, our manufacturers found their goods at a discount in all the markets abroad,—the cheap products of Lancashire being almost everywhere preferred. Time, however, has steadily worn away the prejudices that have existed; and the test of experience has won for our fabrics the esteem of the largest consumers in South America, in Cuba and in China; so that every year we are sending out still increasing supplies. In the year 1847, the amount of our exports was $10,351,360; from that period the value has steadily increased, until last year, when the shipments amounted to $31,579,008. This shows a progress of over 300 per cent. for the whole period compared, or an average yearly increase of about 23½ per cent.:—a rate of growth which has been scarcely equalled by any other kind of domestic product exported, and which is lagely in advance of the progress made by the general exports of the country. It is gratifying to observe from the returns for the current year that this ratio of increase is at present being more than sustained. The value of the exports from New York, from Jan 1st up to present date, is $1,133,189, against $785,812 for the period of 1859, showing an increase of $347,367, or 44 per cent. for the current year.

It is not difficult to foresee that these figures point to an immense extension of our trade in cotton goods. The position of our goods in the foreign markets has been acquired by that which affords one of the surest guarantees of its perpetuity and extension, viz: their superiority for the purposes of wear. The whole experience of our exporters goes to prove that where American cottons have had a fair trial they have secured an established demand; a fact which has given us the firmest possible hold upon the markets to which they are exported. We appear to be on the eve of a largely increased demand from Mexico and China. Whether or not the pending treaty with Mexico be ratified, it is clear from the aspect of our relations with that country, that a specific adjustment of Mexico-American affairs is at hand; when the exercise of common prudence will suffice to secure a treaty of favorable exchanges of commerce. China continues to show a preference towards this country in the selection of her foreign traders, and the demand for our cottons from thence is consequently largely increasing.

In view of these facts, the question naturally suggests itself,—if we can take our own manufactures into foreign markets and there take the trade out of the hands of British producers, what need have we for a protective tariff at home?—*United States Economist*

### Hinton R. Helper, on Advalorem.

The opposition papers, such as the Greensboro *Patriot*, which have advertised for Helper, had, in the western portion of the State, seem to have fallen into the plan of this renegade to run off slavery from the State of North Carolina. In his address to the working men and non-slaveholders, he says:—*Tax slave property and thereby make it unprofitable!* They have taken his advice and will doubtless accomplish their aim, should they be allowed to carry the election.

Now let us examine if slave property is not taxed more than other property:

| | |
|---|---|
| The average value of a negro we will place at | $800. |
| We find his poll tax in this county at | $ 2 91. |
| Take the loss of time by sickness and other causes to the master, say one day in each month at 75 cents | 9 00 |
| Doctor's bill each year, say | 5 00 |
| Work on public roads each year, say four days at 75 cents per day, | 3 00 |
| | $19 91 |

Thus the amount, without board, clothes, &c., is nineteen dollars and ninety-one cents.

Now take land of the same amount, and we find that its highest extent in taxation is 1 per cent., making $8. It will be seen, therefore, that slaves pay now as a tax upon their owner eleven dollars and ninety-one cents more than land of the same value. Who is going to consent to a tax of thirty dollars per annum upon every slave? We are at a loss to know who will consent to such an unjust discrimination against the institution of slavery; and we are also at a loss to know where is the man who would keep slaves with such a burdensome tax upon them. The people are now opening their eyes to the fact that their leaders would carry them into excesses of the most diabolical nature just to make *them* Governors, Senators and *nominees* for President.

We are not surprised at Mr. Puryer for thinking that Whiskey ought not to be taxed any more than Slaves. He is for equal taxation—for reducing the tax upon fire-water and raising it upon slave property. Your health, Mr. Puryear, the people will look to their interest,—not to your whisky!—*Fay. Courier.*

### Virginia Legislature.

The Senate here adopted the resolutions regarding the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia. They provide for the erection of monuments to mark the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland, as recently marked by the Commissioners of the two States; also, for the Governor's sending, if he deems it expedient, an agent to England to procure records and other evidence to define and settle the boundaries between Virginia and the States of Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee, provided the expense of such agency shall not exceed two thousand dollars.

The Committe of Court of Justice returned a report to the effect that it was inexpedient to take any action on the resolution in relation to the reprieve of Stevens & Hazlett. The Committees of Courts, &c., of both Houses were addressed on the above subject in the Senate chamber on Thursday night by George Sennot, Esq., counsel for the condemned. The Board of Commissioners appointed to audit and settle the Harper's Ferry expenses account were directed to procure suitable silver medals to be presented to the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute. Resolutions were introduced and adopted more clearly defining how certain claims against the State arising out of the Harper's Ferry raid shall be settled.

### Superior Court.

The Spring Term of our Superior Court was held this week, His Honor Judge Saunders presiding. A large number of the legal profession were in attendance. The business was rapidly disposed of, many suits being continued. On yesterday, John Coggins was arraigned for the murder of Van Buren Hopkins, in July last, having had his trial moved from Pitt, where the offence was committed. The trial occupied the whole day, and resulted in the verdict of acquittal. Coggins was an effeminate youth and was not thirteen years old when the act was done. Hopkins was about 20 years old, and lived on a small farm, with only Coggins as an assistant. Early one morning Hopkins was knocked in the head with an axe while in bed asleep, and died a few days thereafter. No doubt seemed to exist of Coggins being the perpetrator, but absence of mind, together with his youthful appearance, operated in his favor.

*Tarboro' Southerner, 17th inst.*

DANGEROUS RESULT OF VACCINATION.—Five men were vaccinated in Boston last week with matter obtained from a scab taken from the arm of the child of an acquaintance, but the matter having been exposed to the air three or four days before it was used, the result was that in every case the arm of the subject began to inflame and feel sore within an hour after inoculation. The inflammation continued, and their arms were swollen to twice their natural size. For several days the lives of the patients were despaired of, but they have, with one exception, recovered. In that case the patient is still in a precarious condition. The inoculation was performed by the farther of the child, not a physician.

RECRUITS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—The following named officers are assigned to duty with the detachments of recruits which will be made up and put *en route* for the troops serving in the department of Texas; and will join their respective companies after executing their special instructions: Captain James W. Palmer, Captain Charles J. Whiting, Captain Nathan G. Evans, Second Lieutenant A. Parker Porter, all of the second cavalry; and First Lieutenant Samuel F. Chafin, first artillery; and Captain Joseph B. Plummer and Captain Seth M. Barton, of the first infantry.

CURE OF WARTS AND CORNS.—The bark of a willow tree, burned to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar and applied to the parts will remove all corns or excrescences on any part of the body.

From the Raleigh Press.

☞ Talk about *ad valorem*; there is nothing so well calculated to oppress the poor as this humbug, and we expect to demonstrate the fact in future numbers.

*Raleigh Press.*

You had better commence your numbers with the article in favor of *ad valorem* which you wrote in the Live *Giraffe*.—*Ral. Register.*

Our neighbor of the *Register* shall be accommodated, provided he will commence his advocacy of *ad valorem* with the following extract, which we clip from the editorial columns of the *Raleigh Register*, published on the 21st day of January, 1860, just *one month* before the meeting of the Opposition Convention, which adopted *ad valorem*, and made a convert of our neighbor. The italics are our own:

"The words '*at this time*' in the Standard's paragraph have a double significance, as they refer to the past, when the editor was in favor of *ad valorem*, and the future, when he will be. But why not now? Why not 'at this time?' Simply because the Standard knows *that the Abolitionists would make capital out of the discussion which the ad valorem proposition would excite, and if they could do so now or at any time, it is an argument to show that as long as the products of slave labor constitute the principal wealth of North Carolina, the proposition should not be brought up in the State.*"

Yes, neighbor, we are willing to re-print our article of 1858, written nearly two years ago, and when no Harper's Ferry raid had distracted our Southern country upon the question of slavery; but what can *you* say *now*, to controvert an argument so forcible and true as the paragraph quoted above, written by *yourself* only two short months ago?

Two months ago, the *Register* affirmed "that the Abolitionists would make capital out of the discussion which the *ad valorem* proposition would excite;" and, yet, strange to tell, the *Register* is to-day discussing and favoring *ad valorem*, which, according to its own teachings, "will make capital for Abolitionists?" Nor is that all. The *Register* can give no excuse for its present position upon this question, for in the same paragraph, quoted above, the editor took a position that clinched the nail so firmly, he can't draw it out now when he pleases. Hear him:

"If they, (the Abolitionists) could do so now or at any time, (i. e. make capital out of the discussion of *ad valorem*.—ED. PRESS,) it is an argument to show that as long as the products of slave labor constitute the principal wealth of North Carolina, the proposition *should not be brought up in the State.*"

That is what the *Register* said only one month before the meeting of the Opposition Convention, before the editor was brought to the confessional by cousin "Sally Dillard" and received the judgment of the court from Judge Badger. Before the Convention, it said the discussion of *ad valorem* would make capital for the Abolitionists, now; and not content with that, the *Register* went still farther, and declared that, so long as the products of slave labor constituted the principal wealth of North Carolina, the proposition should not be brought up in the State.

Has our neighbor changed his opinion; or is he engaged—against his will, of course,—in making capital for the Abolitionists, knowing at the time, that he is doing what he should not do so long as the products of slave labor constitute the principal wealth of North Carolina?

Reconcile this little matter, neighbor, before you undertake to taunt us for favoring *ad valorem* two years ago. If you can turn a somersault in one month, it is not astonishing that we should *vary a little* in two years. The planets do that, in their revolutions, but no other, save John Pool, has ever turned so complete a somersault, as has our neighbor Syme, upon this question of *ad valorem*.

### The Aspect of Affairs in Europe.

We live in an age fruitful in movement, agitation, passion and rivalry. While the people of America are aroused and kept in commotion by the ominous hostility to slavery on the part of the New England States, the nations of Europe appear to be gradually but certainly progressing toward another great war. The new treaties of alliance between Russia and Austria profess to set at rest all matters in dispute between the two powers, in relation to Servia and the Danubian provinces, with a guarantee on the part of Russia that Austria shall be protected against insurrections in Hungary and Venetia;—but two elements of danger are omitted in the settlement of this programme, the character of Franz Joseph, and the far-reaching designs of the French Emperor. The Emperor

THE PRESIDENCY.—In his speech in the Senate at Washington on the 29th ult., Mr. Seward made his bid, in the first place, for the nomination of the Chicago convention, and, in the next, for the support of the Republican party in the event of his being made a Presidential candidate. His words, though addressed to the branch of the Legislature before which he spoke, were meant for the world outside, and intended, not to advocate the admission of Kansas under a Free Constitution, (which is admitted on all hands to be an accomplished fact) but to prepare the way for the accession of William H. Seward to the President's chair. To this end, Mr. Seward is more cautious than is his wont. He repudiates John Brown and his raid upon Virginia; but he does not retract his Rochester manifesto, or disown the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," of which Brown's crazy emeute was only a natural result and practical manifestation. The two can no more be divided, as cause and effect, than the deadly miasma can be separated from the festering sloughs in which it is bred.

As we anticipated in our last, the Tribune, which a few days since declared Mr. Seward's candidacy an impossibility, is now ready to take him up more warmly than ever. That paper already declares him the Republican evangelist. It is well. They could not have a better—nor a worse.—*New York Irish American.*

A MONSTER CANNON.—The monster cannon designed by Major RODMAN, U. S. Army, and recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh is now being bored. The gun weighs some forty-eight thousand pounds. It has a bore of fifteen inches diameter, and thirteen feet nine inches in lenght. It has twenty-five inches of solid metal at the breech, making its extreme lenght fourteen and a half feet. At the breech the outside diameter is four feet; at the muzzle, twenty-eight and nine-tenth inches. It will project a ball of four hundred and twenty-one pounds a distance of five or six miles, with a tolerable accurate range of four miles. No gun approaching it in size and weight has ever before been cast. The largest English guns are made of iron staves banded together. Some brass peices of greater lenght have been cast, but no gun of more than twelve inches bore.

FREESOIL PAPERS DYING OUT.—*Washington, March* 14.—Two freesoil papers published here, the *Republican*, and the *National Era*, will soon be suspended for want of patronage. Efforts are making, however, to combine them into one journal.

FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.—*New Orleans*, March 12.—The steamer Orizaba, from Brazos on the 10th instant, arrived here this evening with $132,000 in specie.

All was quiet at Brownsville.

Gen. Marquez had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna at the capital, and Gen. Woll had done the same at Guadalajara. Marquez had arrested a million dollar conducta which was on the way from Zacatecas to Matamoras, but it subsequently escaped.

FROM TEXAS.—NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 16.—A dis patch from Houston states that an expedition is organizing against the Indians, Burlston commander.

Mr. John Ford died in this county on the 28th of February last, in the one hundred and fifth year of his age. He was a North Carolinian by birth, and had been a citizen of Georgia about forty five-years, and for several years had lived in the pine regions beyond the Tobesaufkee creek. During his long life he served his country both in the revolutionary war, and the war of 1812—In the revolutionary war, he served in Col. Hogan's regiment and Capt. Quinn's company, and was in several battles. He was an illiterate man, but conversed with intelligence and vivacity, and loved well to "tell his battles over again." He was physically, a very large, well formed man—erect and athletic—measurd six feet three and a half inches in his stockings—was moral and well behaved, but fond of his glass, though seldom intoxicated. At the time of his death, he was living with his fifth wife, and in great poverty. He left one son an only child, now living in Mississippi, at the age of eighty.

*Macon (Ga). Telegraph.*


SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
*The Unrivalled Remedy.*

It has been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicines to obtain a purely vegetable remedy like this that would act on the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, with the PRECISION AND POTENCY

of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system. In this preparation all the properties of a stimulant, alterative, and antiseptic medicine are combined. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite. Its alterative tendencies carries off the accumulations of morbid matter,—and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform success in curing *and relieving the* various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of attested facts.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
March 22, 1860. 30-1w

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
IT NEVER DEBILITATES.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
CURES DYSENTERY.
CURES CHOLIC.
CURES FLATULENCY.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.

See advertisement in another column.
February 2d, 1860—23-2m.

HATHAWAY & CO.,
*WILMINGTON, N. C.,*
OFFER FOR SALE

1,000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.
300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.
100 barrels Clarified Sugars.
50 tierces choice clean Rice.
500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.
400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.
40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.
Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.
Jan. 23d, 1860 11-8&22-tf

NOTICE.

SOME PERSON unknown to us has caused a report to be circulated in North Carolina that our House is *Black Republican*, in *justice to ourselves*, we deem it proper to deny the report publickly. We trust the above will be sufficient to refute any such unjust and malicious statement.

T. BRUCE & CO.,
147 Chambers St., New York.
March 16. 164-1w

**Holloway's Ointment** is a mighty healer. The angry wounds and inflamed and irritating ulcers that cause continuous agony to the sufferer are removed, and the pain assuaged, by the application of this great healing remedy! It eradicates the poisonous particles from the flesh, and effects a perfect and permanent cure. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
*Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

*These Pills should no be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.*

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.
May ,21 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.


☞NEGRO PASSES.—Large lot just printed. For sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 20th inst., by Rev. J. M. Long, Mr. WM. L. JACOBS, to Miss SALLIE E. KING, of Onslow county, N. C.

On the 11th inst, in Alachua county, Fla., by Rev. J. T. Munds, Mr. F. A. L. CASSIDEY, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss RETTA E., daughter of Hon. Philip Dell, of Florida.

In Lower Southwest District, on the evening of the 8th inst., by H. H. Sandlin, Esq., Mr. ENOCH PADRICK to Miss HENRIETTA LANDER, all of Onslow County.

In Wilson, N. C., on the 19th instant, by Rev. Dr. Deems, JOSEPH H. FOY, Esq., to Miss. KATE J., daughter of Rev. A. J. Battle, all of Wilson.

DIED.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. T. I. Faison, in Sampson county, on 4th March, Dr. THOMAS I. FAISON. Just twelve months ago, Dr. Faison graduated in medicine, at the University of Pennsylvania, with much credit to himself.

In this town, on the 17th inst., Mr. THOMAS MAHONEY, a native of Bandon County Cork, Ireland, but for the last 18 years a resident of Wilmington, aged 55 years.

In this town, on the 15th inst., Mr. JOHN ROBESON, aged about 40 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland.

In this town, on the 13th inst., Mr. —— BRODERICK, a native of Ireland, aged about 75 years.

In Sampson County, N. C., on Friday, the 9th of March 1860, SUSAN D. G. M., wife of Howell H. Cobb, Esq. Aged 28 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Spirit of the Age and other papers will please copy.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, in the village of Warsaw, in Duplin County, on the 14th of March, Mr. BRANTLY J. BROWN, the 22d of this month he would have been 25 years of age.

Although young, he had formed many acquaintances, all of whom looked upon him as being a young man of honesty and integrity. He was not a professor of religion, but during his sickness, was often heard to call upon the Lord to pardon his sins and bless him. His illness was short and severe, having died with the Pneumonia. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1860.

Enoch B. Carr, and wife Louisa, George Hobbs, Fanny Hobbs, and Susan C. Carr, James C. Carr, George W. Carr, Thomas R. H. Carr, and Amsey Carr, by their Guardian, Benajah G. Carr, VS. James King, Administrator of Curtis Hobbs, deceased, and Amsey Hobbs and James C. Hobbs: Petition for distribution.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that Amsey Hobbs and James C. Hobbs, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of May next, and answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, on the third Monday of February, A. D., 1860. [Pr adv. $5 62.] J. H. BEAMAN, Cl'k.


PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition. The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.

G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

$50 REWARD,

WILL BE PAID ON DELIVERY TO ME OF MY boy JOE, or his confinement in any Jail in the State. He is thick set, dark, good teeth, and five feet five or six inches high, about 20 years old—thought to be lurking in the lower part of Duplin. WM. H. MURRAY.
March 15, 1860. 30-3t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices*, adding Freight and Exchange.

Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

WM. CARTER, S. S. CARTER,
DAVID N. CARTER, JOHN Q. A. CARTER.
UNITED WE STAND!
WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE ESTABLISHED the first permanent BOOT AND SHOE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY in Chatham County, for wholesale, where may be had at short notice, at any time, a full assortment of the above named articles, all of which are principally made of their own make of Leather, and of Southern hides. We hope this will have unlimited attention from all who are down against the Harper's Ferry affair. Nothing shall be lacking on our part to please.

Our NEGRO BROGANS are unsurpassed in North Carolina, and as we make the Leather, we can sell on terms to compare with any.

All orders from a distance shall have due attention. All kinds of county produce, raw Hides, Tallow, &c., taken in exchange at cash prices.

Messrs. T. C. & B. G. WORTH, sole agents at Wilmington, N. C., and G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., at Fayetteville, N. C., for the sale of our *Negro Brogans, &c.*
Address, WM. CARTER & SONS,
Goldston, N. C.
March 22, 1860. 168-1w—30-3m

JUST RECEIVED.

20 BBLS. EXTRA C. SUGAR;
5 do. Patent Cut Loaf do.;
3 do. Whale Oil;
100 sacks Salt;
45 bbls. Flour;
5 half-bbls. Sal Soda;
10 boxes of Rock and Prepared Potash.
March 21. O. KELLEY.

PLANTING POTATOES!

200 BBLS. SUPERIOR "PINK EYES," fresh and bright, now landing from schr. Seguin. For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.
March 21.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

BY EXPRESS, AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.
The Marble Faun, a new Book by Hawthorne.
The Courtships and Adventures of Johnathan Homebred; or the Scrapes and Escapes of a Live Yankee.
Seven Years and other tales, by Julia Kavanaugh.
The Sermons on various occasions, by Rev. Geo. W. Doane, DD. LLD. Bishops of New Jersey.
Rena or the Snow Bird, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hearts.
Courtships and Marriage, " " " " "
The Lost Daughter, " " " " "
Helene and Arthur, " " " " "
The Lost Heiress, by Mrs. Southworth.
The Two Sisters, " "
The Wifes Victory, " "
The Discarded Daughter, " "
The Belle of Washington, by N. P. Laselle.
The Initials, a story of Modern Life.
Kate Aylesford, by Chs. J. Peterson.
March 21.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a co-partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding business. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt personal attention. C. H. ROBINSON,
March 9, 1860.—158&29. H. H. ROBINSON.

THE PRICES WE NAME FOR TRUNKS,

CANES, AND UMBRELLAS, are so much lower than the market generally, that the purchaser is astonished at the difference.

There is but one explanation to make. *We buy at low figures and are willing to give patrons the benefit of advantageous purchases.* All our Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings are purchased and made up under the supervision of a person constantly in the market, who buys mostly *for cash from first hands*, by the case, for our North Carolina and Virginia houses. All the work we offer ready made, is every way as valuable as *custom work*, and the prices, at least 20 per cent. less at BALDWIN'S,
March 20th, 1860 38 Market Street.

NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES.

195 HOGSHEADS, } (NEW ORLEANS)
97 TIERCES, } *CHOICE NEW CROP*
100 BARRELS } CARDENAS MOLASSES,

Now landing from the Brig Elmira, direct from Cardenas.—For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.
March 20th, 1860.

LARD CANS.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, a fine assortment of LARD CANS. All odd sizes made to order at a short notice.
March 20. L. C. TURNER.

REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO.

A LARGE LOT IN STORE, for sale by
March 7th W. H. McRARY & CO.

CIDER! CIDER!! CIDER SWEET!!!

A SMALL lot received per Schr. S. B. Strong, and for sale by BIZZEL & CO.
March 17.

PLANTING POTATOES.

100 BBLS. Pink Eyes;
50 " Mercer;
20 " Onions. Now landing, for sale by
March 14. E. A. KEITH.

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166 1m—30-1y

JAMES A WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office at the Court House. WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19. 166&30-1m*
Daily Herald copy 1 month and charge Journal.

SPRING 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

WE ARE NOW OPENING and daily receiving, the largest and most complete STOCK OF GOODS ever offered in this market, comprising CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c. We particularly call the attention of the trade to the fact that our stock of Clothing is manufactured under the supervision of one of the members of the firm, whose long experience in that line, will enable us to give entire satisfaction to those who will favor us with a call.

WHOLESALE BUYERS would do well to call and examine our stock as great inducements will be offered at

WEILL & ANATHAN'S
Wholesale and Retail Stores,
No. 13 Market and 36 Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 9th, 1860 158-1m—29-1m

25 BALES BEAVER CREEK YARNS;
10 " " " Sheetings;
50 bbls. Superfine and Family Flour.
A. E. HALL,
March 8th, 1860. 10 North Water Street.

CORN! CORN!

1,700 BUSHELS BALTIMORE WHITE;
900 bushels Hertford;
900 " Collins' white, a prime article for planting. Just received, and for sale by
March 20. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

RIO COFFEE.

20 BAGS SUPERIOR QUALITY RIO COFFEE. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
March 16. S. E. cor. Market and 2d streets.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

WE HAVE recently received supplies of above articles, of various grades, which we are selling at low prices.
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
March 16. S. E. corner Market and 2d sts.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

5 CASES HOYLES ENGLISH PRINTS;
100 pieces Irish Linens;
400 dozen Lawn Handkerchiefs;
100 " Hem Stitch "
50 pieces Brown and White Irish Drills;
8, 10, and 12—4 Damask Table Cloths;
Table Napkins and Damasks.
Imported by ourselves direct from the Manufacturers in England and Ireland, and will be sold at less than New York wholesale prices. HEDRICK & RYAN.
March 19th, 1860

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.

A JOB LOT ASSORTED, 300 dresses Lawns and Organdies at $2 a dress for the choice. A very great bargain.
March 19th, 1860 HEDRICK & RYAN.

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY ADAMS' EXPRESS, a new supply of
SUMMER CASSIMERES,
LINEN, TWEEDS,
DRILLINGS AND
VESTINGS, at HEINS & DOMLER'S.
March 19.

NORTH CAROLINA DOMESTICS.

40 BALES 4-4 SHEETINGS, and
20 " " Cotton Yarns, at factory prices.
March 19th, 1860 HEDRICK & RYAN.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY
SINCE ALL,

OLD & YOUNG,

AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

Will preserve *infallibly* the *growth* and *color* of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age.—Perfectly restore the gray hair to the said with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases o. the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indespensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.
MRS. C. SYMONDS.
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. 114 third st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle: the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 7th, 1860. 131&24-3m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the Royal Havana Lottery, of March 2d, 1860:

| Numbers. | Prizes. | Numbers. | Prizes. | Numbers. | Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,868 | $100,000 | 19,594 | $30,000 | 19,311 | 10,000 |
| 16,225 | 50,000 | 25,154 | $20,000 | | |

Nos. 1171, 1530, 2112, 2219, 2639, 2736, 4051, 4842, 5041, 5500, 6766, 7452, 7863, 8249, 8263, 8541, 9501, 9821, 10,702, 10,819, 11,525, 12,032, 12,994, 13,447, 13,742, 14,474, 14,969, 16,264, 17,916, 18,213, 20,534, 20,767, 21,703, 21,972, 23,302, 23,357, 23,492, 23,530, 23,668, 23,760, 25,225, 26,588, 26,846, 26,957, 27,192, 27,553, 27,692, 28,248, 28,472, 29,268—$1000 each.

No. 26,957 held as follows: South Carolina ½; Columbus, Geo., ¼; Milwaukee, Ill., ¼.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 22nd of March. For particulars see advertisement in another column.
DON RODRIGUEZ, Charleston, S. C.
March 15th, 1860. 147&27-1t*

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.
SOMETHING NEW.
*COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.*
SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.
Patented January 4th, 1859.
*No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!*
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244&43-1aw1y

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.,—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,
July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.


## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ lb. | 33 @ | 34 | |
| BEEF CATTLE, | | | |
| ℔ 100 lbs. | 7 50 @ | 8 00 | |
| BRICKS, ℔ M. | 6 00 @ | 12 00 | |
| BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, | | | |
| 2nd hand | 1 40 @ | 1 80 | |
| New | 1 80 @ | 1 90 | |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Tallow | 16 @ | 18 | |
| Adamantine | 20 @ | 26 | |
| Sperm | 35 @ | 50 | |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Java | 17 @ | 20 | |
| Laguayra | 13 @ | 15 | |
| Rio | 12½ @ | 14½ | |
| St. Domingo | 11½ @ | 13 | |
| COTTON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| ord. to mid'g | 10 @ | 10½ | |
| strict mid'g | 00 @ | 10½ | |
| good mid'g | 10½ @ | 10¾ | |
| COTTON BAGGING, | | | |
| ℔ yard | 12½ @ | 14 | |
| Rope, ℔ lb | 7½ @ | 10 | |
| CORN MEAL, | | | |
| ℔ bushel | 90 @ | 95 | |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, ℔ yd. | 8 @ | 9 | |
| Yarn, ℔ lb. | 19½ @ | 20 | |
| EGGS, ℔ doz. | 12½ @ | 15 | |
| FEATHERS, ℔ lb. | 45 @ | 55 | |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Mullets | 7 00 @ | 8 50 | |
| Mac'rel, No. 1 | 16 00 @ | 18 00 | |
| do. No. 2 | 13 00 @ | 14 00 | |
| do. No. 3 | 8 50 @ | 11 00 | |
| Herrings, East | 3 00 @ | 5 00 | |
| Dry Cod, | | | |
| ℔ cwt | 4 00 @ | 6 50 | |
| FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Family | 6 87½ @ | 7 00 | |
| Superfine | 6 62½ @ | 6 75 | |
| Fine | 6 37½ @ | 6 50 | |
| Cross | 0 00 @ | 6 25 | |
| GLUE, ℔ lb., | 12 @ | 20 | |
| GUNNY BAGS, | 10 @ | 18 | |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | | |
| Under 1 ton, ℔ lb. | | 3¼ | |
| 1 ton and under 5, per ton, | 00 00 | | |
| 5 tons and over, " | 60 00 | | |
| LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl. | 1 25 | | |
| Per ton, | 9 00 @ | 10 00 | |
| GRAIN, ℔ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 82 @ | 85 | |
| Oats | 55 @ | 57 | |
| Pease, Cow | 85 @ | 90 | |
| Do. B. Eye | 1 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| Wheat, red | 1 10 @ | 1 15 | |
| do. white | 1 25 @ | 1 30 | |
| Rice, rough | 00 @ | 1 00 | |
| do., clean, ℔ lb. | 4 @ | 4¼ | |
| HIDES, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Green | 5½ @ | 6 | |
| Dry | 12 @ | 13 | |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. | | | |
| Eastern | 1 20 @ | 1 30 | |
| N. River | 95 @ | 1 00 | |
| IRON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| English, ass'd. | 4½ @ | 00 | |
| American, ref. | 3½ @ | 00 | |
| do. sheer | 0 @ | 00 | |
| do. hoop, ton | 80 00 @ | 85 00 | |
| Swede | 5 @ | 00 | |
| LIME, ℔ bbl. | 70 @ | 75 | |
| do. fm store | 1 00 @ | 1 10 | |
| LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) | | | |
| Fl'r Boards | 00 00 @ | 12 50 | |
| Wide do | 0 00 @ | 9 00 | |
| Scantling | 0 00 @ | 8 00 | |
| (Steam Sawed.) | | | |
| Floor Boards, | | | |
| rough | 15 00 @ | 16 00 | |
| planed | 18 00 @ | 19 00 | |
| clear | 25 00 @ | 30 00 | |
| Wide boards | 14 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| Scantling | 12 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| Ship Stuff, | | | |
| rough edge | 14 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| re-sawed | 16 00 @ | 17 00 | |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on. | | | |
| Cuba, Hhds | 27 @ | 29 | |
| do. Bbls. | 31 @ | 33 | |
| N. Orleans | 50 @ | 55 | |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) | | | |
| Whiskey | 30 @ | 33 | |
| N. E. Rum | 43 @ | 45 | |
| Gin | 40 @ | 45 | |
| Brandy | 65 @ | 1 00 | |
| do. Apple | 65 @ | 1 00 | |
| do. Peach | 1 25 @ | 1 50 | |
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., | | | |
| Virgin | 0 00 @ | 2 20 | |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 @ | 2 75 | |
| Hard | 0 00 @ | 1 60 | |
| Tar, ℔ bbl. | 0 00 @ | 2 05 | |
| do. in order | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| Pitch do | 0 00 @ | 1 50 | |
| Rosin, Pale | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| do. No. 1 | 1 50 @ | 2 00 | |
| do. No. 2 | 1 20 @ | 1 30 | |
| do. No. 3 | 1 15 @ | 1 20 | |
| Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon | 00 @ | 43½ | |
| Varnish, ℔ gal. | 26 @ | 30 | |
| NAILS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Cut | 3½ @ | 4 | |
| Wrought | 10 @ | 12½ | |
| OILS, ℔ gallon, | | | |
| Sperm | 2 00 @ | 2 25 | |
| Linseed, raw | 1 15 @ | 1 20 | |
| do. boiled | 1 15 @ | 1 25 | |
| PEA NUTS, bush | 1 20 @ | 1 40 | |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, ℔ bush. | 70 @ | 80 | |
| Irish, do. | 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| do. ℔ bbl. | 2 25 @ | 2 50 | |
| PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| N. C. Bacon, | | | |
| Hams | 13 @ | 13½ | |
| Middlings | 12 @ | 12½ | |
| Shoulders | 00 @ | 11 | |
| Hog round | 11½ @ | 12 | |
| Western Bacon, | | | |
| Middlings | 11 @ | 11½ | |
| Shoulders | 9 @ | 9½ | |
| N. C. Lard | 11½ @ | 12½ | |
| West'n do | 11½ @ | 12 | |
| Butter | 23 @ | 27 | |
| Cheese | 11½ @ | 12½ | |
| POULTRY, | | | |
| Chickens, live | 12½ @ | 25 | |
| do. dead | 25 @ | 30 | |
| Turkeys, live | 75 @ | 1 00 | |
| do. dead, ℔ lb. | 12½ @ | 15 | |
| SHEEP, ℔ head, | | | |
| Lambs | 1 25 @ | 1 50 | |
| Mutton | 1 25 @ | 1 50 | |
| SALT, | | | |
| Alum, ℔ bush. | 25 @ | 30 | |
| Liverpool, ℔ sack, | | | |
| ground, cargo | 00 @ | 80 | |
| do. fm store | 1 00 @ | 1 10 | |
| fine | 2 00 @ | 2 25 | |
| SUGAR, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Porto Rico | 8 @ | 9 | |
| New Orleans | 8 @ | 9 | |
| Muscovado | 7½ @ | 9 | |
| Loaf & crush'd | 10½ @ | 12 | |
| C. Yellow | 9½ @ | 10 | |
| Granulated | 11 @ | 11½ | |
| SOAP, ℔ lb., | 4½ @ | 7½ | |
| SHINGLES, ℔ M., | | | |
| Contract | 3 00 @ | 5 00 | |
| Common | 1 75 @ | 2 00 | |
| STAVES, ℔ M., | | | |
| W. O. Bbl. | 16 00 @ | 18 00 | |
| R. O. Hhd. | 12 50 @ | 20 00 | |
| Ash Head'g | 12 00 @ | 13 00 | |
| TIMBER, ℔ M., | | | |
| Shipping | 0 00 @ | 00 00 | |
| Mill, prime | 10 00 @ | 11 00 | |
| do. inferior to ordinary | 5 00 @ | 9 00 | |
| TALLOW, ℔ lb. | 10 @ | 12 | |
| TOBACCO, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Common | 14 @ | 20 | |
| Medium | 25 @ | 30 | |
| Fine | 45 @ | 50 | |
| WOOL, ℔ lb. | 17 @ | 20 | |

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

| | On deck. | Under deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO NEW YORK. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | $ 00 | $ 40 @ 45 |
| Rosin | 00 | 35 @ 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine | 00 | 60 @ 65 |
| Flour | 00 | 00 @ 30 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. | 00 | 0 @ 12 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 1 25 @ 1 75 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ foot | 00 | 0 @ 7½ |
| Flaxseed, ℔ bushel | 00 | 8

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ *The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.*


☞ Our neighbours of the *Herald* having swallowed *ad valorem*, and evidently having little to say upon the subject until some fresh inspiration is received from head quarters, amuse themselves by finding fault with Democratic meetings, and the doings therein. The *Herald* indulges in a long comment on Mr. Hall's remarks made at the meeting of Tuesday night, last, and also offers some sage and sapient advice and criticism to our humble self. We think the *Herald* misapprehends the remarks of Mr. Hall in his speech on Tuesday night in reference to the Lecompton Constitution. He but alluded to it in passing, and in effect said the Southern oppositionists *alleged* that the Democratic party committed a grave error in relation thereto. But that error, if an error had been committed, they ought at least to concede it was committed while the party was occupying ground deemed by it advantageous for the promotion of Southern rights and interests.

As the *Herald's* criticisms on Mr. Moore's knuckles—the table, Mr. Alderman's manner of sitting down, and Mr. Fulton's manner of getting up really amount to nothing, *ad valorem*, we shall not trouble our readers with any further reference thereto. As the *Herald* has as yet met no argument against *ad valorem*—meets none in its yesterday's issue—and is likely to meet none hereafter, we shall leave it for the present without offering it any Democratic advice in return for its sage admonitions. A glance over the *Fayetteville Observer* of some time since, will perhaps, reveal what a distinguished Opposition authority regards as *its* peculiar sphere of labor and of success. We would inform the *Herald* that last week we conversed with more than one leading member of the opposition party, who understood the new hobby called *ad valorem*, quite well enough to repudiate and denounce it. The *Herald* will be apt to discover these things before the rice-bird and regatta seasons return to comfort and console it.

☞ The Raleigh *Register* indulges in a long criticism upon the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention, and animadverts particularly upon that which opposes the agitation for a change of the Constitution, introduced into the politics of our State by the opposition party. The *Register* thinks that the use of the word premature, in connection with the word unjust, vitiates the whole thing.

Permit us to ask the *Register* if in the prematurity of any course may not consist its injustice. It may not be wrong for a widower to get married again, but the generally received opinion is that it would be premature and unjust for a man to take a second spouse during the life of the first. If A and B enter into partnership and under the terms of that partnership contract certain debts and other responsibilities, it would be both premature and unjust for either A to say to B or B to say to A, let us change the conditions of our partership, so as to shift the liability of these debts already contracted with mutual consent, from me to you. New terms may not be unjust after debts contracted under the old ones have been paid; until then the agitation is premature and the result of its success would be injustice.

These are not the only reasons that might be advanced for believing this agitation to be premature, and therefore unjust; nor does its injustice consist solely in its prematurity. It is impolitic, as calculated to produce divisions between sections and classes, and it is dangerous from the effect of such divisions at home as well as abroad. It is dangerous alike in its present effects and its future consequences.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer*, in its issue of the 15th instant, while animadverting upon the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, avowing the opposition of said Convention to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of the Constitution, quotes at length from a speech delivered in 1854, by Hon. W. A. Graham, one main object being to create the impression that the landed qualification for voters for members of the Senate, done away with by the measure known as free suffrage, was in the nature of a sectional compromise for the benefit of the West, as the existing constitutional restriction, as regards the mode of taxation upon negroes, was for the benefit of the East.

There might be something in this if the facts of the case afforded any foundation upon which it could stand. There might be some foundation for the assertion, did it appear that the West contained the largest landed interest either in area or assessed value, but the reverse is the case. Landed property could not be oppressively taxed without such oppressive taxation falling upon the East, and the idea of the Senatorial voter qualification being a sectional compromise, is, on the face of it, opposed to the facts and reason of the case.

By way of illustration, we take at random four Eastern and four Western counties, including among the latter the large slaveholding county of Orange, now regarded as a central county:

| | Area Sq. miles. | Slaves. | Free. |
|---|---|---|---|
| EASTERN COUNTIES. | | | |
| Edgecombe | 600 | 8,547 | 8,642 |
| New Hanover | 1,000 | 8,548 | 9,087 |
| Craven | 1,000 | 5,951 | 8,758 |
| Halifax | 680 | 8,954 | 7,638 |
| | 3,280 | 32,000 | 34,125 |
| WESTERN COUNTIES. | | | |
| Buncombe | 450 | 1,717 | 11,708 |
| Orange | 650 | 5,244 | 11,811 |
| Burke | 450 | 2,132 | 5,640 |
| Guilford | 600 | 3,186 | 19,754 |
| | 2,150 | 12,279 | 48,913 |

Now, here we see four Eastern counties possessing one-third more land—more area—than a corresponding number of Western counties, having about the same or a rather larger representative population. The idea of this so-called protection for land, being a sectional compromise for the benefit of the West, is simply absurd.—In this matter the West could not be oppressed without the East being much more largely oppressed. The figures in regard to population, however, show why another sort of compromise, as a sectional compromise, does exist and is insisted upon.

☞ We hardly think it is right for our opponents to misrepresent our platform. The Raleigh *Register* says that our platform "proposes to tax equally all interests and classes of property," etc. The platform proposes so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State. We do not think that any unbending uniform rate would bear equally. As in adjusting a nationa tariff upon imports, so in levying State taxes, some classes of property will bear easily a rate which could not be borne by other classes.

☞ We are requested to state that the Farmers' Club of Spring Garden and Rocky Point, in New Hanover county, will meet on the 4th Friday of this month, at Mr. Hinton E. Carr's, instead of the 4th Saturday, as inadvertently stated in a recent communication in this paper.

We are glad to hear of the formation of this Club, as we think it is calculated to do a vast deal of good.

☞ Through Mr. Kelley, Market street, we have from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadephia, "The Haunted Homestead and other Nouvellettes, with an autobiography of the Author," by Mrs. Emma D. E. N Southworth. Complete in one large duodicimo volume, bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar.

### St. Patrick's Day.

To-day is the anniversary of the death of St. Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland. The date, and even the place of his birth is disputed. All that appears certain is that he died during the last half of the fifth century—say between 455 and 493. Some say he was born in Scotland; others place his nativity in France, and some still farther South, in one of the great European peninsulas of Spain or Italy. However all this may be, it is conceded that he was a pious and devoted missionary, and succeeded by his zeal and energy in introducing Christianity into Ireland long before the conversion of England to that faith.

Stripping the history of this really great and good man of all the romantic incidents with which the zeal of an imaginative people has surrounded it, we can readily imagine that the success of his preachings, illustrated as his doctrines were by the purity and sanctity of his own life, must have appeared little less than miraculous.

If the Irish people had never celebrated other anniversaries, commemorative of worse men or worse deeds, it would have been well for them. The memory of the devoted messenger of peace, allied as it is with the history of christianity, is something much more worthy of respect than that of the battle of the Boyne, where Irish blood flowed freely on both sides in maintenance of the quarrel of English James or Dutch William, strangers and tyrants both, who had no stronger interest in the people of Ireland than that expressed by William, in his defective English, when he assured them that he came for "their goods—for all their goods," and he took nearly all they had. Patrimonies which had escaped the grasping hands of the Henries, of Elizabeth and of Cromwell, fell into the clutches of William and his adventurers, and Ireland—nominally free—nominally an integral part of an Empire whose panagerists pronounce it the greatest that the sun has ever shone upon, is socially and in fact a conquered country. The revenues of her lands, owned by strangers, held by titles derived from conquest, spent in England or on the Continent in dissipation and extravagance.

We believe historians, Protestant and Catholic alike, concede that Patrick the Missionary, canonized by the Catholic Church as St. Patrick, was a truly good, holy and apostolic man.

### Mr. Pool and Equal Taxation.

The Standard and the Journal and the Democrat have made a marvelous discovery, viz: that Mr. Pool voted against certain *ad valorem* bills before the last Legislature. Very good reasons can be given for his vote, and Mr. Pool will doubtless make them known in good time. *We* do not see how he could have voted for Mr. Bledsoe's proposition; for he was elected to the Legislature to make laws under the Constitution, not in plain violation of one of its provisions, as Mr. Bledsoe proposed to do: Nor for a proposition to call a Convention to amend the Constitution on a most important point at that time not mooted before his constituents, who had sent him to the legislature on other issues and for other purposes.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The *Observer* mistates the question. The *Journal* has not made any such discovery as the *Observer* speaks about. Mr. Bledsoe's proposition did not propose to make laws in plain violation of one of the provisions of the Constitution, as the *Observer* asserts.

Mr. Bledsoe's third resolution asserts:

That in the collection of *revenue*, for the support of the *government*, and the payment of the public debt, it is unwise, unjust, and inexpedient, to discriminate in favor of, or against any particular class of persons, or any particular species of property, not contemplated by the framers of our constitution.

Thus making an exception in favor of all provisions of that character contemplated by the framers of our constitution. But Mr. Pool not only voted against instructing the committee on finance to bring in a bill, but he voted against the abstract principle.

Mr. Pool says in his letter of acceptance, that the principle in regard to *ad valorem* taxation is so manifestly just and equal in its operation, that it ought to be incorporated into the constitution with the *least possible delay.*

On Monday, December 6th, 1858, Mr. Pool, a Senator of the State of North Carolina, solemnly recorded his vote, under the obligations of his Senatorial oath, in opposition to that principle.

On January 31st, 1859, Mr. Pool voted to lay on the table a bill to call a Convention for the purpose in question, postponing it indefinitely, so far as his vote went, although now he cannot endure any delay.

☞ There appears to be some talk of changing the place of holding the National Democratic Convention from Charleston to some other and larger City.—It is even said that the National Executive Committee have such a thing under consideration, and the bare mention of the thing appears to have put the Charlestonians into quite an excited condition.

We take it that all this talk is *only* talk. The National Committee has no more power in the premises than any other thirty-odd gentlemen in the country.—The last Convention which assembled at Cincinnati fixed upon the place meeting—the *time* only, was left to the decision of the Executive Committee.

But why Charleston, whose organs are always abusing National Conventions, and talking disrespectfully of such bodies, and their membership, should make any fuss, is more than we can see.

So far as the charge of five dollars a day, said to have been fixed by the Charleston Hotels and Boarding Houses, goes, we understand that it is not quite so high as was charged four years since in Cincinnati, the great capital of hog hommony and corn whiskey. We should think the cost would somewhat restrain the order of aspirants to a seat upon the floor of Institute Hall, but it did not do so in the previous instance referred to, and it will hardly do so now.

### "Onslow Cavalry."

The above is the title of a fine military Company recently organized in our neighboring county of Onslow. The Company will muster some sixty members from among the best citizens of Onslow. The following gentlemen have been chosen officers:

Dr. E. W. Ward, Captain.
J. F. Murrill, 1st Lieutenant.
R. E. Dudley, 2d do.
Cooper Huggins, 3d do.
S. B. Taylor, 1st Corporal.
Dr. Chas. Duffy, 2d do.
Dr. J. W. Montford, 3d do.
Silas Vinters, 4th do.
Bryan Southerland, Orderly Sargeant.
Dr. R. W. Ward, Surgeon.

We understand that the Uniforms of the Company have been got up here by Mr. Baldwin, being made of N. C. Cassimere, trimmed with gold lace and scarlet cloth, and presenting a very handsome appearance.

### County Taxes.

On Tuesday last, New Hanover County Court levied the following taxes for 1859 to be collected in 1860:

REAL ESTATE—$100 VALUATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| County purposes | 11 cents. |
| School | 09 " |
| Poor | 06 " |
| Asylum | 02 " |
| | 28 |
| Add State tax | 20— 48 cents. |

BLACK POLL.

| | |
|---|---|
| County purpopes | 80 cents. |
| School | 22 " |
| Poor | 15 " |
| Asylum | 05 " |
| Patrol | 05 " |
| | $1 27 |
| State tax to be added | 80—$2 07 |

White poll the same less the patrol tax.

☞ Among the arrivals of produce this morning, we notice 47 barrels spirits turpentine consigned to Messrs. DeRossett, Brown & Co. and Anderson & Savage, *brought* by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Road. This is the first arrival, and marks the opening up a new trade. The road is rapidly working its way into a section from which much valuable trade may be expected.

☞ "With the lights now before me," was a sort of condition or reservation made by an astute politician, saving to himself the right to shape his course or opinions by fuller or more satisfactory lights, should such be subsequently presented.

With the lights before them at Cincinnati, the Democratic Convention fixed upon Charleston as the next place of meeting. With the lights now before the National Committee, and the public generally, a very different location would have been chosen. Such charges as are made, and such prices as are asked, we have never heard of before,—certainly not since the first fabulous days of California, and barely then. For the mere occupancy of a suit of furnished rooms during the session, the charge is counted, not by hundreds, but by thousands—*meals extra.* It is stated in the papers that the Convention will have to pay $250 a day for the use of the Institute Hall—this belonging to a public association, and not to mere private speculators; but all seems to be speculation.

The prices asked may have two good effects. First, they may keep away a good many mere hangers on, and they may hurry up the action of the Convention.

Upon the whole, as the thing has turned out, we are truly sorry that the Convention was called to meet in the metropolis of South Carolina. The whole exhibition is humiliating in the extreme. Strangers visiting Charlestion are not suitors for their much talked of hospitality, and have no right to expect it or complain of its absence; but they have a right to complain of unblushing and shameless extortion, and the remembrance of it will long continue to cast a shadow upon the reputation of our sister town.

The last proposition is that the Convention should formally organize at Charleston, and immediately adjourn to Baltimore or elsewhere. This will hardly be done, however; but the very fact that such a proposal has been entertained shows the strength of the dissatisfaction.

☞ The late official givings out of the Emperor of the French, in his speech at the opening of the Legislature, suggesting new arrangements for Italy, not in accordance with the understood wishes of the other great powers, nor even with the Convention of Villa Franca, and much less with the right of the people of Central Italy to choose their own rulers, has thrown fresh doubts upon the stability of the existing peace. If Tuscany, with the Romagna, is to be erected into a new Kingdom of Etruria, and occupied by a Bonaparte, the arrangement cannot but be regarded as a menace by all the other Princes and Governments of Italy, as the little Tuscan Kingdom will be only an outpost of the formidable Gallic Empire. Further, the assertion that France requires Savoy for the security of her frontiers, is well calculated to add to the force of this menace, as by the annexation of Savoy, France would possess the key to the passes of the Alps into upper Italy, while her fleets from Toulon or Marseilles could pour her armies into the ports of Tuscany unopposed. The annexation of a portion of the Papal dominions to the new Kingdom naturally shocks the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe; while Russia and Prussia, although non-Catholic, feel interested in the doctrine of hereditary right and of established authority. England deprecates the annexation of Savoy, and all Europe is agitated to its centre, waiting for the next movement of the inscrutible man who rules over France, upon whose policy the "inexorable logic of events," to use his own words, has yet to pronounce its decision. He may be wavering or vacillating, or he may be manœuvring. He may be a worse man or a more foolish man, as either view is taken of his case Unless he is playing a deep and dangerous game, he is playing a very wavering and inconsistent one.

Savoy is not a portion of Italy, although the original seat of the family which now occupies the throne of the most prominent Italian monarchy. Nice, in which city it is said that the Emperor's speech was received with much rejoicing, is the Capital of the division or department of the same name. Like Savoy, this division was annexed to France under the First Napoleon, and formed the department of the maritime Alps. Population of the department about a quarter of a million. Nice would give to France another avenue into Italy—indeed it would make her an Italian power, for Nice is Italian, although Savoy is not.

MR. POOL AND THE COALFIELDS ROAD.—The Wilmington Journal is in trouble because Mr. Pool sometimes voted against the bill to aid (according to the caption) this road, and on the final vote did not vote at all. The Journal thinks we should be in trouble. Therein the Journal makes a mistake. As citizens of Fayetteville and stockholders in the road, had *we* been members of the Legislature, we should have voted against the bill.—*Fay. Observer.*

In justice to the editors of the *Observer*, we would state that they were the *only* "stockholders in the road" who voted against receiving the subscription made by the last session of the legislature to aid it. Every stockholder except the editors of the *Observer*, we believe, thought differently from them, and voted for it. It will be borne in mind therefore that Mr. Pool voted against our dearest interests, and the editors of the *Observer* would have done likewise had they "been members of the Legislature."

*Fayetteville Courier.*

The *Courier* states the matter so plainly and conclusively as to render any further remarks unnecessary.

### For the Journal.
### New Hanover Agricultural Society.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 15, 1860.

The regular meeting of the New Hanover Agricultural Society was held at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by the President taking the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read. The President then delivered an interesting address—upon the formation of the Society and its general objects and benefits.

On motion of Henry Nutt, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted by the society.

*Resolved*, That the competitors for the sweep stakes be allowed to select any one acre, from a field of not exceeding ten acres, provided that the field be uniform in its character, and would not, in the opinion of two disinterested persons, produce over ten bushels of corn to the acre, under the usual mode of cultivation, without fertilizers; and provided further, that the selection be made before the harvest, in one body of not less than thirty-five yards in width.

*Resolved*, That the successful competitor be required to furnish to the Secretary in writing, for the use of the Society, an accurate account of the manner of cultivation, fertilizers and quantities used, and in fact a correct statement of the mode of cultivation, from beginning to end, before the premium shall be paid him.

On motion of S. R. Bunting, Esq., the following resolution was adopted—viz:

*Resolved*, That the initiation fee of the Society be increased to three dollars, and that each person upon becoming a member, be required to pay the sum of Three Dollars, which sum shall be in full payment for twelve months from the date of his membership.

D. McMillan, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted by the Society—viz:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by this meeting to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and report at the next meeting.

Whereupon R. H. Cowan, Jos. M. Foy and Judge Person were appointed as that committee.

E. D. Hall, Esq, offered the following, which was adopted by the Society—viz:

*Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions, and ascertain whether land suitable for Fair Grounds can be obtained by purchase or otherwise, and report to the Society at its meeting in June next.

The following gentlemen were appointed as that committee—viz: N. N. Nixion, Dan'l Shaw, John Jones, W. B. Meares, Owen Fennell, Henry Nutt, and Dr. W. J. Hand.

The Hon. S. J. Person arose, and the few remarks he made were listened to with marked attention by the Society, and in conclusion offered the following, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That we will hold an Agricultural Fair for this County, in the town of Wilmington, during the present year, and that the committee of seven appointed at this meeting be charged with the duty of fixing the time, raising funds, and making all necessary arrangements for that purpose, and that they make a list of the products of Agriculture, Art, Manufacture and Handiwork, and also Stock, Animals, &c., and fix upon premiums, and that they appoint judges to award premiums in the various departments; and further, that they advertise the time of holding the Fair, the articles to be exhibited, and the premiums to be awarded to each.

R. H. Cowan, Esq., was selected by the meeting to address the Society at its regular meeting in June. And the Hon. S. J. Person selected to deliver an address before the New Hanover County Fair.

Discussion on the different subjects introdcoed was participated in by W. B. Meares, Jos. M. Foy, H. Nutt, O. L. Fillyaw, S. R. Bunting, Dr. Carr, and others, all having the good of the Society at heart.

No other business, the Society adjourned.

W. A. BERRY, Pres't.

W. BARRON, Sec't'y.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15th, 1860.

On yesterday, the Senate passed the female emigrant protection bill; also, the Military Academy bill, with Wigfall's amendment appropriating eleven hundred thousand dollars for the defence of the Texan frontier.

In the House, a bill was reported for suppressing polygamy in Utah.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 16th, 1860.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Senate on yesterday, except in executive session, when the Nicaragua treaty was amended and laid on the table. The treaty is now defunct, the time for its ratification having expired.

Nothing of importance in the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 17th, 1860.

Congressional proceedings yesterday were entirely unimportant, the Senate formally rejected the Nicaraguan treaty.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15, 1860.

The returns of the election in this State, so far as received, indicate that the Republican majority will reach 5,000, and a majority of 90 members in the Legislature.

### The Charleston Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 17th, 1860.

The delegates here to the Charleston Convention are strongly agitating the subject of removing the Convention to Baltimore or Richmond. The former city appears to be the most practicable.

### EXECUTION OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., MARCH 17th, 1860.

Stevens and Hazlett were hung yesterday at noon.—There was no disturbance. Stevens died hard. Hazlett died without a struggle. They refused all Ministerial aid, being Spiritualists.

### LATER FROM EUROPE

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 16th, 1860.

The Steamship Circassian arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, with dates to the 3d inst.

The Reform bill was introduced in Parliament on the first. The Liberals are dissatisfied with its measures.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have agreed to expend 20,000 pounds to resuscitate the old cable.

Napoleon, in a speech opening the French Legislature, said it was intended to make Tuscany a separate kingdom, and annex Parma and Modena to Sardinia, and Savoy to France.

The London Chronicle reiterates the statement of the alliance between Austria and Russia, and says the treaty has been ratified. A vote of the people of Central Italy is to be taken on the annexation question.

The annexation of Savoy to France is condemned by the English Ministry.

### Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 3d, 1860.

Cotton—Sales for the week 55,000 bales; Middling and lower qualities have declined 1-8d. The holidays have produced quietness in the market, and quotations are barely maintained. The market closed quiet but steady. Fair Orleans 7¾d; Middling Orleans 6 7-8d; Fair Uplands 7d; Middling Uplands 6 5-16d. Stock at Liverpool 750,000 bales, of which 610,000 are American.

Flour firm, and holders demand an advance. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn dull, and slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice firm.

Turpentine dull, all qualities have slightly declined.—Spirits Turpentine 36s. a 36s. 6d.

Consols closed at 94⅝.

NEW YORK, March 19th, 1860.

The Steamship Teutonia at this port brings London dates to the fifth, but no later markets.

Napoleon's Speech had been received with great enthusiasm at Nice.

Austria tacitly consents to the annexation of Savoy to France.

The Papal government had prohibited trade by transit between Ancona and Romagna. The merchants protest, and the landed proprietors in the Marches refuse to pay taxes.

Soldiers enlisted in Austria are pouring into the States of the Church and Naples.

The Pope is said to be willing to make concessions if the Legislators will submit.

Arrived at Bristol, England, Br. Brig Ann Lovett, from Wilmington, N. C.; and at Gravesend, Brig Clara Hickman from do.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 19th, 1860.

Government will forthwith proceed to negotiate another treaty with Nicaragua.

Three Virginia Districts have elected Hunter delegates to Charleston; one District has chosen Wise delegates.

### For the Journal.

We are pleased to learn that the City of New York will hereafter run regularly between this port, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, (Virginia) and if the trade proves encouraging she will soon have a consort. Our Southern friends will be gainers by the establishment, which will afford them a safe and rapid means of trade with New England. The City of New York is an excellent vessel, of good stowage capacity, and great speed. While on the Philadelphia line she made 180 voyages, or 360 passages, averaging less than sixty hours a passage, and always delivered her cargoes in sound condition.

Messrs. EDITORS:—I clip the above paragraph from the Boston *Courier* of February 29th. In view of the constantly increasing steam facilities afforded by our neighbors North and South of us, we should not, in justice to ourselves, lose any time in securing the Steamship line between this port and New York. Norfolk has already three Steamers running regularly to New York, and the one mentioned above to Boston, with the prospect of a consort, should the trade prove encouraging, which it doubtless will. Charleston has, or will soon have, two fine Steamers between that port and Boston, in addition to the New York line.

To retain and increase our business it is indispensable that we offer equal facilities—we cannot compete successfully without—when we take into view the large amount of freight received through Norfolk for our State, it is not a matter of surprise that Steamers pay well, and their number increases.

WATER STREET.

### Supreme Court.

By Pearson, C. J. In Doe ex dem Safret v. Hartman, from Rowan affirming the judgment. In Koonce v. Wallace, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. In State v Sizemore, from McDowell, judgment reversed.—In Darden v Cowper, from Hertford, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Holt v Hogan, in equity, from Randolph, directing a reference. In Little v Bennet, in equity, from Anson.

By Battle J. In Shaw v Etheridge, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. In McGennis v Harriss, from Cabarrus, affirming the judgment. In Shearin v Shearin, in equity, from Halifax, order affirmed. In Curtis v Dudley, in equity, from Brunswick, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed with costs. In Pless v Coble, in equity, from Stanly. In Haynes and others, ex parte, from Rutherford, affirming the decree.

By Manly, J. In Towe V. Felton, from Perquimans affirming the judgment. In Dunton v Doxy, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. In McMillan v Davis, from Bladen, declaring that there is no error and directing a procedendo.

In Simpson v Spence, in equity, from Chowan, declaring all the children entitled. In Woodley v. Gallop, in equity, from Washington, declaring the rights of the parties. In Ramsour v Barrett, from Mecklenburg, demurrer overruled with costs.—*Register.*

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—*Charleston, March* 14.—The Charleston Mercury of this morning says the town was in a ferment yesterday, in consequence of the reception of despatches from Washington, stating that the Central Committee were considering the propriety of changing the place of holding the Democratic Convention in consequence of the exorbitant charges of hotel keepers, &c. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald reiterates the statement, but says that as Charleston was the place designated by the Cincinnati Convention, it is believed that whatever may be the views of individual members of the National Committee, they, as a body, have no power to annul the resolution of the last nominating Convention.

### Further Foreign News by the Steamship.

ENGLAND.—Lord John Russell introduced his reform bill in the House of Commons on the 1st inst. It extends the elective franchise to ten pound occupancies in the counties, six pounds in the boroughs, twenty-five in the smallest boroughs, which are to have one instead of two members, and the seats thus gained are to be distributed between the most populous counties and boroughs. Ireland and Scotland get two additional members each, corresponding with the reduction in the franchise, but their present representation is not to be disturbed.

The Liberal journals are not satisfied with these measures.

The budget had made further progress, and all of Mr. Gladstane's recommendations thus far have been carried.

The steamer Nimrod had been wrecked on the passage from Liverpool to Cork, and all on board, numbering fifty persons, drowned.

FRANCE.—The French Legislature was opened on the 1st by the Emperor Napoleon. In his speech the Emperor promises that every effort for the maintenance of peace shall be made. He rejoices at the amicable relations existing between France and all the European powers, and hopes for a speedy peace in China. Referring to the Italian question, he expresses the hope that affairs in that quarter are approaching a settlement.—He says he has advised the King of Sardinia that Tuscany must not be annexed, but that the wishes of the other Italian provinces may be entertained, provided the rights of the Holy See be respected in principle.

The safety of the French frontiers requires the annexation of Savoy, and the Emperor says he hopes that frank explanations of the question will cause the great powers to recognize the justice of the claim. He professes astonishment at the agitation in the Catholic world, and points to his efforts in behalf of the Pope.

The French army is to be reduced by the discharge of 150,000 men, and would be further reduced but for the Chinese war and the Italian occupation. He concludes by referring to his new free-trade policy, and predicting the most favorable results.

The speech produced a slight depression on the Paris Bourse.

The English journals protest against the annexation of Savoy.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte will probably be proposed as King of Tuscany.

AUSTRIA.—The London Chronicle reiterates its statement relative to an Austro-Russian alliance, but says the treaty has since been ratified.

ITALY.—The votes of the people of Central Italy are so be taken on the question of the proposed annexation to Sardinia, or the establishment of a separate kingdom.

The Neubian Marshes demand annexation to Piedmont.

The Pope threatens Victor Emanuel with excommunication.

The annexation of Sevoy by France has been condemned by the English minister.

SPAIN.—A treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco has been proposed. The demands of Spain are exorbitant.

### The War in Mexico

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Acapulco advices to the 27th February have been received. Gen. Alvarez had ordered Gen. Wheat to Vera Cruz to command the foreign auxiliaries expected there. Miramon, it was believed would not attack Vera Cruz. Carvajal with 2000 men had cut off 1000 of Miramon's troops, and effectually prevented all communication with the Capitol.

Miramon was short of provisions and army supplies, and was awaiting with impatience the supplies expected from the Havana expedition.

Since the withdrawal of Mr. McLane, the American Minister, Alvarado had been blockaded by the Liberals.

The British, French and Spanish Ministers and residents were earnestly engaged in endeavoring to arrange a compromise or adjustment between Juarez and Miramon, and had proposed an armistice for six months.

It is stated that American influence is declining in Mexico.

Commander Jarvis, U. S. N., has notified Miramon that interference with American interests or commerce will not be permitted.

The Juarez Government have denounced, as piratical, the expedition from Havana in aid of Miramon.

A large amount of specie was awaiting transportation from Mexico.

Three American war vessels were at Vera Cruz, the *Preble* being the first to arrive.

All the non-combatants have left Vera Cruz.

### Bid from Baltimore for the Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—A gentleman just from Washington says the feeling of the National Committee is strongly favorable to having the Democratic Convention meet in Baltimore, as it appears to be impossible for the large masses of the people, who will be likely to attend, to get accommodations at Charleston even at the most exorbitant prices.

Prominent citizens here offer to furnish the Maryland Institute and several other large halls for the committee rooms for the delegations, &c., free of cost. All the hotels and eating-houses are pledged to make no advance in their prices, and the citizens, without distinction of party, will throw open their doors for the accommodation of the vast crowd.

As a further inducement, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and roads connecting with it in the West, will reduce the fair one half.

### Steamboat Explosion in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, March 17.—The Savannah Republican of this morning reports that on Monday night the steamer J. M. Manning, for Hawkinsville, on the Ocmulgee river, upward bound, exploded. All of her crew missing except Capt. Taylor.

Eight negroes and five whites were lost and several others wounded. Among the white passengers known to have been killed are Joseph Williams, John Harrel, and Jacob Parker, all citizens of Telfair county.

All the heavy freights were lost, but the lighter portion was saved. The boat was uninsured.

NON-INTERCOURSE IN VIRGINIA.—*Richmond*, March 16.—The bill for carrying out non-intercourse and discrimination, as far as possible, against all the States whose legislation and course have been hostile to the South, has passed the House of Delegates by a large majority.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—*St. Louis, March* 15.—The overland mail has arrived, bringing California dates to the 24th February. The Democratic primary elections in San Francisco have been held, resulting in the election of 21 delegates for Latham and 4 for Gwin.—Weller delegates to the State Convention have been elected. The Republican State Convention has elected delegates to the Chicago Convention, a majority of whom are understood to be in favor of Seward. Great excitement prevails in consequence of glowing accounts from newly discovered mines.

THE BLOCKADE OF VERA CRUZ—SECRETARY COBB AND THE PRESIDENCY.—*Washington, March* 16.—There is good reason for believing that no authority is vested in any of our naval commanders in the Gulf to resist a blockade of Vera Cruz by vessels belonging to Miramon, but it is doubtless within the scope of Mr. McLane's authority to exercise that power.

It is said here by eminent friends of Mr. Cobb that the Georgia delegates to Charleston will support him for the Presidential nomination. The delegates from Delaware are said to be uncommitted.

LATER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—*St. Joseph, Mo., March* 15.—The Denver City Express of the 7th instant arrived here to-day, bringing $2,500 in gold dust.

W. W. Atkins, who was severely wounded by Sheriff Kohler some weeks since, was hung on the 29th ult. by a band of Regulators. Atkins had made threats against four men at Mountain City, and was considered a dangerous person.

The snow on the river fork was about two feet deep, but it was melting rapidly.

Some new and rich discoveries are reported in the neighborhood of Blue river, now yielding 75 cents to the pan.

A duel between Messrs. Bliss and Stone had been fought with double barreled shot guns, loaded with ounce balls, the distance being thirty paces. Mr. Stone was shot in the groin, and when the coach left, it was reported that he was in a dying condition. Mr. B. is the Provisional Governor, and Mr. S. a member of the Legislature.

OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.—*St. Louis*, March 14.—The overland California mail, with advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 1st, has arrived.

At the primary elections for delegates to the Democratic State convention held in six of the largest counties, including San Francisco and Sacramento, delegates favorable to Gov. Latham, and opposed to Mr. Weller, were returned.

ELECTION IN SYRACUSE, N. Y.—*Syracuse, N. Y.*, March 13.—At the charter election to day the republicans elected Dr. A. Westcott by about 300 majority, and the balance of the city ticket, except the police justice. Six republican and two democratic aldermen, and five republican and three democratic supervisors were also elected.

SHIP ON FIRE.—*New York*, March 14.—The ship Malamo, hence for Rotterdam, caught fire from some, as yet unknown, cause, and is now ashore on Sandy Hook completely enveloped in flames. The crew have been taken off.

### Gas Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The gasometer of the St. Charles Hotel exploded to-day, and set fire to the building. Two men were burnt to death. The Hotel building was saved.


Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

*As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing* Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

*Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.*
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. ☜
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.
Feb. 1, 1860. 126&23-1y

CATARACT
WASHING MACHINE,
Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved!
*INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.*

THE most simple, economical, and durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of washday.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, readily creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 *BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.*

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.
Feb. 28, 1860 149&27-3m

BLOOD FOOD

DR. BRONSON, having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this "BLOOD FOOD," from the use of which, Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, *Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpatation of the Heart, Loss of appetite, or pain in the side*, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from *Nervous Debility*, or your *sleep is broken or disturbed*, if your *Spirits are Depressed*, or your *Organs relaxed* you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with *ten drops*. If your *Liver* is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever *one or two bottles* will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthful action. In the most inveterate cases of *Dyspepsia*, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking *only one bottle*. In *Male or Female Complaints and Weaknesses*, the sufferer after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured, that a certain cure will result from the use of *two or three bottles*. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all cases of *Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofulas* and other complaints. *Pale and emaciated children and adults* are immediately

# Supplement to the Wilmington Journal.

### Austrian Empire Tottering.

From the London *Times* of February 2d, we transfer following remarkable political article:

t it be true that Jupiter is in the habit of making the author of their own ruin—driving those mad m he wishes to destroy—it is to be feared that Jupi- has some evil intentions respecting Francis Joseph Austria. All the historical symptoms of a doomed ere are now manifesting themselves in Vienna.— sovereign can afford to be at once obstinate and Magenta and Solferino have inflicted an indelli- race upon the arms of Austria. These defeats made manifest to the world that, when compared France, Austria, ruled by her present Emperor, is a second-rate power. The prostration of Aus- financial credit has made public the fact that Aus- poor. Weak in arms, and poor in pocket as he Europe looks anxiously to discover how this young eror, who has so difficult a part to play, demeans self in the crisis. History has her great men, who made their fame out of a conjecture such as this. is a moment when the general sense of danger ld have allowed a single mind to break down and to dups. Francis Joseph for a while promised to rise to the occasion. When he turned his horse from square tower upon the Solferino height a great su- stition must have been swept out of his head. That upon which he had been taught to rely with im- confidence was broken, and he could never again it to be invincible. Unhappily, the conviction udely pressed upon him could not be kept a secret. s shared by the whole world. Italy knows it, and ary knows it. It is known to his inferiors, and it ly celebrated by them; it is known to his equals, ile politely ignored, is steadily acted upon. En- France and Russia cannot but look upon Francis h as a struggling man whose kingdom is in dan- passing away from him.

der these circumstances, the young Emperor seems mbine in himself all the weaknesses of our Charles all the stupid bigotry of James II. If there be thing which could ride over this crisis in the fortunes Austria, it would be the loyal and energetic assis- of Hungary. This was once not very difficult to ain. The Hungarians boast themselves to be the warlike nation in Europe; they are addicted to as they were, moreover, traditionally loyal to the se of Hapsburg, and quite ready to expend all their ssion in the service of that exacting house. In rs Francis Joseph had a great source of mili- y power and the materials for many armies. But opportunity rested upon two conditions.

Hungary is warlike, but she is attached to free insti- tions; she is loyal, but she is, to a great extent, Pro- stant. Francis Joseph is a despot and a bigot. The ficulty is precisely that which beset our James II.— Francis Joseph, had to govern a Protestant d a free people, whose institutions had been assailed, whose religious fears had been aroused, and he end- by being sneered at by shrewd priests as a simpleton lost three kingdoms for a mass. Here, in our day, an imperial pilgrim traveling in the same path. Hun- y is as much attached to her free institutions as our ers were. Yet she has seen them all swept away, now lies withering under a tyranny so heavy that it even an offense to ask to speak her own language in own universities.

Hungary is also to a degree Protestant, and her pro- stantism is of the most turbulent and uncompromising racter. That Cavanism with which tolerance is a me is rife among the Hungarians, and now finds itself subject of persecution. How has this young Empe- dealt with this valuable but difficult portion of his pire? He has in effect said to it, as was once before d with a fatal issue: "My father chastised you with ips but I will chastise you with scorpions." Instead restoring the institutions which had been taken away, Francis Joseph has made even petitions for such a crime. has not only punished all agitation for such an ob- , but he has prescribed all those who indicate any ing toward a liberal policy for Hungary.

Baron Huber was dismissed because he was favorable Hungary; the Archduke Maximilian was exiled be- se he recommended concessions to Hungary; and he Archduke Stephen has refused to accept the gov- rnment of that country because he recoils from the op- ression which his instructions would have compelled m to inflict. So as to their religion. He has perse- ted the *Protestants till* even the Roman Catholic *s cry shame and* sympathy with their heretical ighbors in postponing their bonds of faith to ties of od. The letters which we publish to-day from Pesth enna tell that this insane young man is going on ace with increasing rapidity at every step.

A deputation from the Protestants of Hungary had ne to Vienna to ask for the restoration of the his- ic rights and the old State recognition of the angelical church of Hungary;" to demand the re- al of the patent which prescribes the reformed re- ion and to attempt to induce the Emperor to con- a Protestant Synod. It appears that these men, ong whom are of the highest rank, have been refused dience by the Emperor, and have been rudely ven away from Vienna by his ministers.— y are now back to Hungary, and as they recount ir adventures of their stay in Vienna, and repeat the ds of insult addressed to them by M. de Rech- rg, they are arousing far and wide that formidable re- ance at which the prosecution of the seven bishops ow in this country.

It is, it would seem, Hungary being the strength of Aus- ia, that has become her weakness and her difficulty.— ere Intolerance and universal hatred reign silent to- ard throughout the land. All Hungarians are united disaffection to the house of Hapsburgh. The Bishop hland and his inferior clergy are as anxious as the ost ardent reds to take advantage of any opportuni- for making demonstrations against Austria, and they ve subscribe their thousands of pounds to a national acade- y for this object. Count Zay the leader of the old nservative party, tells the Emperor that the restora- n of Austria to her ancient power is conditional upon restoration of free institutions to Hungary. The pe are all assuming, with ostentation, the national ume; the Protestants are thrusting themselves for- rd for persecution; Francis Joseph has succeeded, by obstinacy and bigotry, in alienating the affections of people who only require fair treatment to be the prop his empire, and he has, at the same time, by the ex- sion of his weakness, encouraged them to set his au- rity at naught.

Where will all this end? It is only to a certain point at a conservative power can rely upon other conser- ative powers to save it in its utmost need. It may be far gone that its neighbors may deem it hopeless, and d it more costly to support than dangerous when oken up. Here is this empire, lately so strong and so powerful, brought to the brink of ruin. Lombardy is rent away; Central Italy is gone; Venetia is ardent for revolt; Hungary is awaiting only the first occasion for armed resistance, and Croatia and Servia are ready to join with her. Yet, in the midst of this stands Francis Joseph, weighed down with the concordat, his confessor and director instigating his every act, persevering, with the indomitable stupidity of Hapsburgh, in heaping up religious hatreds upon political discontents, and laboring blindly until some casual hand shall fire the pile.

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From the National Intelligencer.

Total Eclipse of the Sun in July.—The total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the 18th of July next, is regarded by astronomers as the most important which will be witnessed during the present century. It will be visible as a partial eclipse throughout the United States, but will be total only in a small part of Oregon and Washington Territories. The central line of the moon's shadow will strike the coast fifteen miles North of the mouth of Colombia river, (latitude forty-six degrees twenty-five minutes North,) soon after sunrise, and the breadth of the shadow will be eighty miles. Moving thence in a North-east direction, it will pass near to Olympia; across the southern extremity of Flathead Lake, and North of Lake Winnepeg, to York Factory, in latitude fifty seven degrees North, and on the South-west of Hudson's Bay. At Fort York the breadth of the shadow will be one hundred and five miles. It will leave this continent at Cape Chidley, (or Chudleigh,) the North-east point of Labrador, in latitude fifty-nine and a half degrees North, and bending, first eastward, and afterwards to the South-east, after traversing the Atlantic ocean, it will reach Spain near to Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. The shadow will next pass over the entire surface drained by the waters of the river Ebro; nearly all of the Balearic islands except Minorca; strike Algeria near Cape Carbon; pass to the South of Tripoli; and, finally, at ten hours forty-six minutes A. M., (mean time Washington,) it will leave the earth at Massowa, on the Red Sea. The end of the eclipse will be about an hour later.

At Astoria the duration of the total eclipse will be one minute fifty-four seconds; at Cape Childley, two minutes fifty seconds; in Spain, three minutes thirty seconds; and in Algeria, three minutes twelve seconds. It is during this phase, and when the whole of the direct light is cut off from the observers, that protuberances, sometimes rose colored, sometimes black, and on other occasions resembling luminous clouds, are witnessed as appendages apparently to the sun. To determine their true character is an object of the earnest interest in physical science, and at every recurrence of a total eclipse astronomers undertake long journeys for the purpose of placing themselves near the central line of the shadow, from whence only are the phenomena visible. At the last total eclipse visible on this continent one astronomer went from France to the northern part of Brazil; a second from this country, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, traversed the desert in the northern part of Peru; and a third went from Chili also to Peru. The two former were successful, the last encountered a cloudy morning.

But apart from the study of the solar physics, for which the next eclipse, in comparison with that just referred to, will be favorable in the proportion of three to one, its range entirely across this continent and a part of Europe, whose longitude has been carefully determined, affords an opportunity to fix the geographical position of both the East and West coasts of North America with a precision which will not occur during very many years.

It is known that the Astronomer Royal of England will go to Stantander, and other parties will accompany him thither, to occupy stations at Portugalete, Bilboa, Pampelona, &c. The Bavarian Astronomer proposes to place himself near the mouth of the Ebro, on the Mediterranean, and the French will occupy Palmo, in Majorca, and Bugia, in Algeria; so that there will be near a hundred European observers stretched along the centre of the shadow in Europe and Africa, a force ample to gather a rich harvest of physical results as well as of corresponding data for our geographical question.

We hear nothing of preparation by American astronomers, but, having ample evidence of their enterprise and self-sacrifice on other occasions, we must attribute their silence to the difficulty they foresee of obtaining transport at the proper time. Cannot this be obtained for them? In addition to the strictly scientific subject matter, our country has a direct practical interest in the occasion; for the thousands of ships that frequent our coasts are immediately benefitted by every approximation to accurate knowledge of the longitude. So earnestly in this ever present to the mind of this distinguished superintendent of the Coast Survey that he spares no efforts which may add to the security of our commerce and we doubt not a coast survey party will be instructed to make the necessary observations in Oregon. There his co-operation must cease; for Capt. Chidley is beyond our territorial limits, and without special authority, we presume, he could send a party thither.

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Mexican Justice.—An amusing description of Mexican judicial decisions, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, is given by a gentleman just arrived from Guaymas. An American resident, who had a pile of lumber on his premises, observed that it was nightly growing smaller, without in any degree increasing his wealth. He therefore armed himself and took a position where he could administer summary punishment to the intruder. While he was watching, a Mexican *hombre* entered the yard, shouldered a pile of lumber, and as he prepared to depart the owner fired. The boards were immediately dropped, and the man made a spring for the fence, receiving a second shot while climbing. His assailant reported the facts to the authorities, and while he was placed under arrest a search was made for the wounded man, when it was found that both shots had taken effect. The American demanded a release from confinement, which was denied. The prisoner asked the grounds of his detention, and was informed that he must pay a fine for his violation of law. He denied that any law had been violated; said that all men had the right to protect their property from theft, and demanded that the law be produced in court. Thereupon, an act was read "for the punishment of thieves, assassins and murderers." The prisoner reminded the court that he was neither thief, assassin nor murderer; hence the law as cited could have no bearing on the case. This was admitted, but nevertheless he must pay a fine sufficient to cover the medical and other expenses of the wounded man, who was poor and unable to assist himself, or be remanded to prison. Word was sent to Capt. Porter of the sloop of war St. Marys, then in the harbor of Guaymas, and he immediately demanded of the authorities to show grounds for further detention of the prisoner or release him forthwith. The authorities, thus intimidated, well knowing that there were no just grounds of complaint against the prisoner, chose the latter alternative, and set him at liberty.

### The Best Physical Exercise.

The true idea of education is admirably unfolded in the late inaugural of President Samson, of Columbian College. Dr. Samson writes of walking as a physical exercise in the true vein of an experienced *amateur*. He, doubtless, has long practiced in this thing what he preaches to others. We like his ideas, and so shall reflect a little what he says, asking our readers to hear him in the following:

As to *physical education*, much has been *said* about reviving old unphilosophic methods, and much has been *done* to keep alive a true philosophy. After all theorizing and experimenting, practical experience brings men back to value most highly, because it has been proved to be valuable, the simple, cheap, universally-possessed means of physical development and culture which constituted the perfection of man's material endowment in Paradise—the plain diet and simple exercise of that perfect abode; "everything good for food," together with the gentle working of every muscle, and the quiet play of every organ that attended the "walks" of Eden. Like the mind, the bodily powers need for nurture discipline to control, and exercise to give them energy in action. It is the latter element that demands special notice. Not to speak of the end sought, the mere luxury of locomotion in walking was meant to be the purest and sweetest to man, as it has been made the most constantly living of our physical enjoyments; and he who, through indolence or false philosophy, allows himself to become a stranger to the ecstacy of a morning or evening ramble among the flowers and birds might as well cease to be a man. After all the inventions, erections, and temporary eulogizing of the *gymnasium*—after the costly experiment for a time to horseback riding, nine-pin rolling, and other games—after the novelty of military drilling, too exacting on the time and purse of the student, too starched and mechanical in the cost of carriage it gives, and too demoralizing in its associations—after all devices, the wise man comes back to the simple thing of walking.—In the old beaten track the man of perfect health and physical development, hale and hearty holds on the even tenor of his way, till, staff in hand, he steps into his grave. The history of this branch of education is most instructive. The empirical Greek, especially the dreamy among their philosophers, first introduced gymnastics. The end sought by these exercises was one not practical with us; and that end the wiser Romans decided was not attained. Then men were to fight hand to hand, and the gymnastics of the Greeks seemed to be adapted to train men to this mode of combat. Diodorus, howevever, the Roman historian, in the Augustan age, writes from Egypt: "They think that from daily gymnastics in the palæstra youth will gain not sound vigor, but only a temporary strength, and that at great risk of injury;" and so the practical Romans, too, thought. It was not, then, from Egypt that Pythagoras and Plato brought gymnastics; and when they had introduced them into their schools, the practical followers of Aristotle so preferred the round-about-town ramble for physical culture, that they received the name of "Peripatetics," while the ultra conservative stoics were satisfied with promenading and lounging upon their porticoes. It is refreshing, almost invigorating in itself, to the robust peripatetic of our day, panting and swelling with the thrill of his morning or evening walk, running through every fibre of his frame, just to think of the men that have preceded him in his line which he has marked out for himself. He is the companion of Abraham, rambling over the hills of Palestine, of Jesus, walking two miles out of Jerusalem every night, and back in the morning, of Paul "minding himself to go afoot;" and he is the fellow partaker with a long line of men in secular life, most masterly in their power of mind in every age and land, because the framework of the mind's mighty enginery has been kept in its strength by the simple renovation of walking. It is instructive to the educator, when travelling in Europe, to observe the students of the German universities spending their entire summer vacations in tramps among the Alps, with their knapsacks on their backs, their stout shoes on their feet, and strong staves in their hands; gaining thus a vigor and health which is kept up during the severe tasks of their sessions of study by evening promenades on the shady walks around most of the cities of Europe. In fact, all experience shows that, while other resorts may be valuable as temporary restoratives, the location of an institution of learning where long and pleasant walks are not only possible, but necessary, with the addition of a covered promenade for inclement weather, is the best provision for physical education.

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A Bronze Door for the Capitol.—A letter from Rome, Italy, says:

"Rogers is engaged here upon a bronze door for the Capitol at Washington, which is to cost $25,000. The first scene represents Columbus before the Council of Salamanca, unfolding his great theory. In the second he is just setting out to seek royal aid. In the third he is before the King and Queen, laboring to convince them. Isabella leans forward and seems interested, but Ferdinand scarcely deigns to heed the visionary enthusiast.—In the fourth he is confiding his son to the care of the monks, while his ships wait. In the fifth he is landing in great state upon St. Salvador. The sixth is at Hispaniola, where one of the sailors is bringing an Indian girl to the ship on his shoulder. The next is the great navigator's triumphal entry into Barcelona on his return. In the succeeding one he is about to be sent home from Cuba in chains and disgrace. The "last scene of all" is death. The priests have administered to him the sacrament; one holds a crucifix for him to kiss; friends and attendants are weeping around, and the spirit of the dying man is about to start on that last great voyage from which none return. In niches surrounding these scenes are figures and busts of various royal personages contemporary with Columbus, including Ferdinand and Isabella, &c.

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The Pope's Speech at the American College.—The Pope recently delivered a speech before the students of the American College at Rome. In founding the College he had only followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, whose chief objects had been the propagation and maintenance of the faith throughout the world. Referring to the difficulties which surround the See, he said it was not the array of foreign forces which raised his fears, nor the loss of temporal dominions which created in his heart the bitterest afflictions; it was the perversion of ideas—the corrupting of all notions of right; vice was taken for virtue, and virtue for vice.—Men had come to make an apotheosis of the cut-throat and the assassin, and praise and honor were lavished on the most villainous men and their actions.

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The Modern Canute.—Louis Napoleon, when he, said "thus far and no further" to the Papal See.

Real Estate Con.—How was the Land of Canaan divided by Abraham and his nephew?

The western portion was taken by Abraham; the eastern was chosen by Lot.

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From the Charleston Courier.

### The Convention—Rates of Accommodation.

We published yesterday a paragraph from the Augusta Constitutionalist, referring to the rates of board and lodging in this city during the Democratic Convention, which will be opened on the 23d of April. So far as our information will permit, at present, we offer a few words in reply.

Our landlords have been actively engaged for some weeks in endeavoring to prepare themselves for the pressure of the Convention, and the proprietors of our principal hotels have just returned from New York, where they had gone to lay in supplies, make contracts and procure furniture and materials for the additional rooms that will be demanded, met advanced and advancing prices for all the staples of hotel keeping. They have also endeavored to make early arrangements for leasing rooms and buildings, in addition to the hotels, and here also they have met high and extra prices, induced by the approaching Convention.

Many of the extra expenses and additional charges devolving on the landlords on account of the Convention have accrued, and are now running on. Their additional rooms have been engaged, many from the 1st inst.—they could not have been otherwise engaged at all—and in other respects they are now at largely increased expenses, although the remunerative travel and influx of visitors will not begin until a few days before the date of the Convention. In one case wherein accommodations have been secured for a large party from two of western States, the agent was surprised at the comparatively moderate rates, and expressed himself to that effect. On inquiry he stated that the Charleston charges were much under the sum demanded and paid at Cincinnati for the same accommodations.

In view of these considerations, and of the largely increased expenditures which will come with the Convention, our landlords have deemed it necessary and proper to make some advances for the time being. We have no doubt that the result will show fairly and creditably in comparison with the Convention rates of any other city.

We have reason to believe, also, that a Committee of the friends of the Convention will soon take measures for ascertaining and reporting the extent and amount of accommodations that can be afforded outside of hotels and in private families. We suggest that this be done as soon as bossible, in order to give assurance to delegates and visitors from a distance.

In illustration of the causes which have compelled some advance in rates, we refer to the following communication from a citizen and householder, which has reached us since we began these remarks:

What are we coming to?—*Editors Courier:* This question is in the mouth of every one in our community, who has paid any attention to the state of our markets, and the *outrageous charges* that now rule there. *Beef* is now selling there at the enormous price of *twenty-five cents* per pound, and in making this quotation of rates, I hope to be enabled to do good to the raisers of cattle in our adjoining States. We therefore invite you, citizens of *North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee*, to our market, and advise you to embrace the present opportunity of realizing *fair* remunerating prices.

Charleston.

We commend this question to the citizens and farmers and stock growers of the States referred to, and to all who can find a market road to Charleston.

In relation to the advanced prices of beef, we may add that complaints have existed for some time, and one obvious reason is the increased prices of grain and feed generally.

One of our landlords, when in New York recently, tested the Fulton Market, and endeavored to secure contracts for beef, to be forwarded by the steamships to this city, for the Convention. The lowest offers received were at eighteen cents per pound, and dealers were not eager at that price.

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Mysteries of the Deep.—The report of the Superintendent of the U. S.. Coast Survey, for 1858, just received from the Patent Office, contains many matters of interest to scientific men, as well as to practical navigators. Among a variety of papers and diagrams is a report from Assistant L. F. Pourtales, on the progress made in the microscopical examination of the minute shells which cover the bottom of the ocean, sometimes to such a degree as to exclude all other material. The recent invention of deep sea-sounding instruments, in which Lieut. Brooke, U. S. N., has enacted an important part, makes accessible a vast domain in which to prosecute scientific investigations of this character. As yet, comparatively little is known respecting the little creatures inhabiting the ocean bed, where Old Neptune sleeps, notwithstanding (as remarked by the Report under notice.) "they are modifying and increasing the crust of our globe in a manner probably still more extensively than the corals;" but the numerous specimens of sea-bottom obtained by the Coast Survey and now in course of examination, afford materials from which to determine many curious facts. A fine collection obtained in the Gulf Stream, off the coast of South Carolina, by Commander Sands, U. S. N., consists almost entirely of green sand, and is found to be identical with the so-called marls or fertilizers of New Jersey. This substance, as discovered a few years ago, is produced by the incrustation of the shells of a minute marine creature with a silicate of iron. It is one of the marvels of modern science that for the exuberance of vegetable growth whereby epicures regale themselves in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, we are indebted to the fertilizing properties of the remains of infusoria, fish and marine monsters, which may have flourished long before the creation of man; and that these same vegetables are prepared as food by the use of stone fuel, the substance of forests which shrouded the earth in demiurgic days.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

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The old negro Joe and his white girl, the hero and heroine of the somewhat notorious Judson elopement case in Detroit, have been lost sight of by the public since the interest in their affairs subsided into an old story. They have, however, pursued the even tenor of their way, regardless of outside issues, and, the Free Press says, will live in their little shanty in Windsor.—Joe occupies the responsible position of corporation fiddler, and, with unpretending mein and a limping gait, trudges about with a buck and saw on his shoulder in quest of eligible wood-piles. His domestic fireside is illuminated by the presence of a young half-breed of promising proportions, and the smiling countenance of the intelectual Sarey greets his diurnal return from the toils of his profession. Joe is humble but exclusive, and takes on many airs on the strength of his white wife and mulatto baby. No "ornary Canada niggers" are allowed to visit his domicil, and a handy brickbat is always in readiness for sable intruders who aspire to the aristocratic society of his hearth-stone.

From the Washington States and Union.

**Virginia Opposition Convention.**

There is no body of men better organized or more determined than the Virginia Opposition. Generally independent in their circumstances and wedded to their principles, their dissolution and dispersion cannot be effected as readily as that of the incongruous bodies which resist the Democracy in the Northern States. But this party has taken a position in their recent convention which places any union with the enemies of the South wholly out of the question. They have adopted the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That the principles, policies, and purposes of the so-called Black Republican or Abolition party manifestly tend to impair that more perfect Union, to subvert that justice, to destroy that domestic tranquility, to weaken that common defence, to retard that general welfare, and to imperil the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity which the Constitution of the United States of America was ordained and established to secure."

This resolution annoyed the Botts men extremely.—They offered instead the resolutions of the Grand Constitutional Union Committee, adopted in No. — of the National Hotel, at Washington. This proposition was voted down by an immense majority. The opponents of the resolution which we have quoted then called on the "Immortal" for an argument in favor of the non-committal resolutions ; and the "Immortal" was heard for many hours, but failed to make any change in the position of the convention.

We apprehend that the Opposition party in Virginia will never again be entrapped into the support of men who make a grand hallelujah for the Union, their sole platform. We remember that Mr. Filmore was nominated as "platform enough," notwithstanding it was shown that he had in past times been a violent Abolitionist. Yet it has not been many moons since this model patriot expressed his regret at having been obliged to sign the fugitive law, and thanked God that Kansas had come into the Union as a free State.

Profiting by this escape, the Virginia Opposition have put a brand upon the Black Republicans, which will effectually prevent the coalition so much desired by Mr. Botts and his followers.

Towards the Union guards, under Mr. Crittenden and his lieutenant, Oliver Oldschool, the Opposition of Virginia now sham a cautelary suspicion. They have an inkling that the parties to that benevolent enterprise have not the most remote regard for the rights of the Southern States, but that they would, at the drop of a hat, restore the Missouri restrictions, or surrender the right of slave immigration into the Territories, provided they could thereby defeat the Democracy and obtain the federal patronage.

So the Opposition convention put in the following declaration of principle :

"3. *Resolved*, That, in respect to the Territories, the common property of the United States of America, we adhere to the principles of the Compromise Measures of 1850 ; we hold that to the inhabitants of the Territories, who are lawful citizens of the United States, belong the right, when they come to form a State Convention and Government, to fashion their domestic institutions according to their own will and pleasure, adopting or rejecting the institution of slavery, as they may think proper, with the privilege of admission into the Union upon equal terms with the citizens of the other States, whenever they have the requisite population to entitle them thereto, with no restrictions thereon but that presented by the Constitution, in guaranteeing to every State in the Union a republican form of government."

This will be gall and wormwood to the hallelujah men. They will greatly prefer to "ignore" the rights of the people in the Territories. They would much rather persuade one half the voters that if the Missouri restriction be repealed, the hallelujah President would bow to the will of the people and sign the bill. They would rather persuade the other half that if it be the will of the people to maintain existing legislation, they will let it stand. But this declaration that the "Compromise measure of 1850" imply the right of the people to decide for or against slavery, and guarantees the right of slave and free States to admission into the Union free from any other restriction than that their constitution shall be republican in its form, will bother the National Union men who expected to get into the Presidency by borrowing votes from all parties.

To make the adoption of these conditions certain, the Opposition convention send delegates to the National Union Convention ; but we apprehend that they will scarcely be admitted, since it would exclude all the Black Republicans who are expected to suppress their "extreme" opinions and come into the National Union on a good plan in which to carry them into effect, as in the case of Speaker Pennington.

This blow to neutrality will, we think, demolish it effectually. It will also leave the Opposition of Virginia in a position to co-operate with the Democratic party, which can alone carry out the principles which we have quoted from their platform.

We shall look with great interest for the entry of the Opposition deputies into the Grand Patriot Union-preserving Convention, and with perfect confidence to their unceremonious exit from that body.

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DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.—The Jacksonville Florida Republican, of the 25th inst., thus announces the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Senator Dr. W. J. Keitt, of Florida, the brother of one of the distinguished representatives of South Carolina in Congress.

"We learn by passengers on the train yesterday, that Dr. W. J. Keitt, State Senator from Marion county, was found in his bed on Sunday morning last with his throat cut from ear to ear! There were evidences of his having struggled manfully with his assailants before the spirit took its flight. One of his slaves, a *preacher* as he was termed, is supposed to be the murderer. We hope soon to hear the particulars of this diabolical murder, and that the guilty party has been dealt with summarily, as he deserved.

"Dr. Keitt was, as we learn, one of the most useful and intelligent members of our Legislature, and his untimely death will be deeply lamented, not only by his colleagues, but also a host of friends throughout this State and South Carolina."

This information, which was conveyed here a few days since, has thus been confirmed.

The Washington Star of Saturday has the following paragraph on the subject :

"During the session of the House yesterday, we hear, Col. Keitt, of S. C., received a telegraphic dispatch calling him instantly to Florida, where his brother had been murdered by some of his negroes. The murdered man was at the time ill in bed, and his throat was cut by one or more negroes, whom he had not long before purchased. They were from some one of the Northern slaveholding States—probably sold South under that most reprehensible provision of the laws of Maryland and Virginia, authorizing that disposition to be made, in many cases of murders, incendiaries, &c., who are slaves."

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THOSE BROADWAY BELLES.

AIR—*Those Evening Bells.*

Those Broadway belles, those Broadway belles,
How sweet a tale my mem'ry tells
Of hair *chinois*, and that dear time
When bonnets small were in their prime.

But all those hats have passed away,
And women now are most *outre*,
Each bonnet now preposterous swells,
And hides the pretty Broadway belles.

**Protection of Slavery in the Territories.**

The Legislature of New Mexico, in 1858-'59, passed a law for the protection of slave property in that territory, and this year a bill was presented in the House of Representatives for its repeal. The House not only indignantly rejected the bill, but requested the member who presented it to resign his position as Speaker of the House, which request he deemed it wise to comply with. We subjoin an extract from the report of the committee to whom the bill was referred, in order to show the common sense grounds on which the bill was rejected :

It is by purchase that the United States derive their title to jurisdiction over the Territory of New Mexico. That purchase was consummated by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded in 1848 with the Republic of Mexico. For the sovereign jurisdiction over this Territory and California, the United States, under that convention, paid a money price and consideration. That price and consideration was paid, not by any one of the States nor by any class of the States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, nor by any number of the States less than the whole. It came from the common treasury of all the States ; had been contributed by all, and was the property of all. Thus, therefore, by the purchase so made, New Mexico became the territory not of any class or any portion of the States, but of all alike and in common. Whatever advantages were expected from its acquisition were for the benefit not of any class or any portion of the States or of their citizens, but for each and all who might avail themselves of them, without distinction or discrimination. In seeking to avail himself of those advantages, the citizen of any of the States had, and has the right to remove to the Territory and bring with him his property, in whatever it may consist. The citizen whose property consists in slaves has the same right to bring them and demand protection for them that any other citizen has to bring his money, his merchandise, or stock. So it was expressly determined as late as the year 1857, by the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated case known as the "Dred Scott case." This right of the owner of slaves being thus incontrovertibly established both by reason and by the highest judicial adjudication, can the Territorial Government rightfully refuse to him protection for his property when the protection of all property, this equally with any other, was one of the primary objects of its own institution? Can it rightfully attempt in this manner to exclude a large class of citizens for whose benefit, and by whose money, equally as other citizens the Territory itself was acquired and incorporated in the Union? *To contend that the Territorial Government may do this, is to maintain the absurdity that a citizen may have a right, which right the Government may rightfully disregard, defeat and destroy.*

But this territory was not only acquired by the common treasure of all the States, but its great governmental affairs have been conducted and administered, since its acquisition, at the common expense of all. The Legislative, the Executive, the Judicial branches of the Territorial government, the military force, the Indian affairs, the land surveys and the mail service have all been maintained and conducted from the common funds of all the States of the Union ; contributed by all the citizens of all, and arising from the property of all.—And so it must continue as long as New Mexico remains a Territory of the Union. Would it be just then, supposing that we rightfully possessed the power to exclude a large class of citizens, who equally with any others contribute their means to these purposes from the benefits of that protection which is due to their property as to that of any other property? We answer no.

Common justice, then, as well as constitutional duty, requires that the law-making power of this territory, so far from destroying or impairing the security of the property of the owner of slaves, shall impartially as towards other property, supply every defect which may hereafter be discovered in the remedies already provided for him.

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**Marrying a Fortune.**

"No young man of thirty, well educated, pre-possessing, with already a fair literary and scientific reputation, ever had a brighter promise in life than my old college friend Dan F——. But Dan was poor, and he had found out that brain work was not over-profitable. He had worked hard in his profession for three years, and lived economically, yet he had not succeeded in getting that one thousand dollars ahead, which Astor found it so difficult to acquire, and which he called "the nest-egg of fortune." Dan grew gloomy over his prospects, and solitary in his habits, and altogether got in that condition of which Satan so well knows how to avail himself ; and he tempted Dan with the suggestion, 'What a fool to waste your life in drudgery! you, so young and dashing, and altogether so proper a fellow, and likely withal to marry a fortune! Marry a fortune, Dan, and cut physic!' The suggestion took, and Dan waited impatiently for the season to open at Saratoga, and thither he went when it did open, with his worldly wealth in his pocket-book, determined on matrimony. I need not say how he really got in love with one fair young girl *without* a fortune, nor how he managed, towards the cool days of September, to secure an ugly old girl *with* a fortune It is true, in marrying her he married her three sisters, each older and uglier than the other, and the widowed mother also, older and uglier than all ; but then they owned a thousand negroes between them, somewhere down in Alabama, and had plantations to match. The wedding was grand—I can't say gay—and Dan was triumphant, but I can't say happy. And off he went to look after the niggers and the plantations. That was ten years ago. Last year I met him in Paris ; he was no longer dashing Dan, but an old man, quite nervous and fidgetty. I was glad to see him, nevertheless, and urged him to dine with me at Felipe's. But he excused himself on some frivolous pretext, which I would'nt accept. Finally the truth came out—*he could'nt*. The wife, the three old maids, and the mother, were all in Paris ; none of them spoke a word of French, and he was obliged to be with them constantly. They could't get their dinner without his aid. And he had been with them three years on the continent ; they dragged him to Egypt and Jerusalem, and Dan drew a profound sigh.

"But, Dan," I exclaimed, "after all, you are a lucky dog ; it isn't every one who marries a fortune!"

"Marry a fortune!" he interrupted, bitterly ; do you know what it is to marry a fortune. Of course you don't! But I'll tell you what it amounts to : *head butler in doors and real estate agent out!* Marry a fortune! Marry the dogs!"

"And Dan buttoned up his coat and strode off to his hotel, five women, and a fortune."

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COLT'S ARMORY.—We regret to learn that one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the State, located in this city, owing to the falling off in southern trade, and the scarcity of Government orders, is about to suspend a large amount of work in progress, and discharge some hundreds of hands, who have been kept employed during the winter months through the liberality of its proprietor. We hope they will find employment readily, and whether they remain in our goodly city, or seek their fortune elsewhere, they will carry with them the warm friendship of their fellow workmen, and the kindest wishes of their employer, Colonel Colt.

*Hartford Times.*

HOW THEY HOLD COURT IN UTAH.—Indian Agent Humphrey, who has some fifteen thousand Indians under his care in Utah, some sixty miles from Salt Lake City, thus describes, in a letter to a friend in Lafyette, the imposing opening of a U. S. Court by our government officials :

The most imposing scene I have witnessed since my arrival here was the opening of the United States Court, by Nephi, by his Honor, Chief Justice Eckles. Just imagine you see him ascending the judicial rostrum, with his usual amount of dignity, with a large Colt's revolver hung to his side, and take his seat. Then the Marshal, P. K. Dalson, a long, dark complexioned Virginian, arose, with two revolvers swung to his side, and calls Court in the usual form, "Hear ye! ye! do.—Then John E. Risely, a good looking young man, formerly of Sullivan county,—Clerk of the Court, arises, armed in the same style and reads the minutes. The Court then calls the list of Attorneys, each of whom, armed as before stated, arise and answer to his name. The jury are then called, every one of whom comes in with his revolver swinging to his side, and in this condition they are sent to their room.

After all this their Court is a perfect farce, and their trials but mockerey of justice. The fault, however, is not in officers of the Court, they are faithful and fearless in the discharge of their duties. But the difficulty resists here, the jurors, the criminals and witnesses are all Mormons—and for this reason it is impossible to enforce the law. The truth is, Brigham Young's word is law, and it is nonsense to undertake to do anything to the contrary.

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ANECDOTE.—When John Brown, D. D., first settled in Haddingston, the people of his parish gave him a warm and enthusiastic reception ; only one of the members of that large church and congregation stood out in opposition to him. The Rev. Doctor tried all the means in his power to convert the solitary dissenter to the unity of feeling which pervaded the whole body, but all his efforts to obtain an interview proved abortive. As Providence directed, however, they happened one day to meet in the street, when the Doctor held out his hand, saying, "My brother, I understand you are opposed to my settling in Haddington."

"Yes, sir," replied the parishioner.

"Well, and if it be a fair question, on what grounds do you object to me?"

"Because, sir," quoth he, "I don't think you are qualified to fill so eminent a post."

"That is just my opinion," replied the Doctor, "but what, sir, is the use of you and I setting up our opinions in opposition to a whole parish?"

The brother smiled, and their friendship was sealed forever. How very true and forcible God's word, "A soft answer turneth away rath.—*Western Watchman.*

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A poet says ; "Oh! she was fair, but sorrow came and left his traces there." The Cahawba slaveholder wants to know what went with the rest of the harness. Can anybody tell?

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A bill has passed the Kentucky House of Representatives, providing that no slave shall be deemed emancipated until his previous owner shall give a bond for his removal from the State within ninety days. It is made felony for a free negro to enter the State in future. Marriages between persons of this class and slaves are also prohibited.

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CUBAN AID TO MIRAMON.—NEW ORLEANS, March 8 The Picayune's private advices state that no doubt parties at Havana are actively co-operating with Miramon. Two Mexican steamers on the 27th positively took stores and provisions for Miramon's army, purchased by money which came from the French Consulate.

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LIEUT MULLAN'S WAGON-ROAD.—A correspondent of the Constitution is of opinion that there has been much exaggeration in relation to the difficulties which have beset the party of Lieut. Mullan, now constructing the wagon-road from Walla Walla to Fort Benton. Snow fell from the 1st to the 3d of November, when the weather became very cold ; only two or three of his man had their feet frosted. He had lost some animals. The rest had, however, been driven to a good grazing on the Bitterroot river.

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IMPORTANT LIBEL SUITS.—Messrs. Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy, of Syracuse, have commenced suits in behalf of Gerrit Smith against Messrs. Watts. Sherman, Royal Phelps, and S. L. M. Barlow, of the city of New York, laying damages at $50,000 in each case. These gentlemen, with twenty-eight others, are members of the "New York Democratic Vigilant Association," and their names were attached to a document of that association, which was extensively published last autumn. It is not stated whether the other members of the association are to be sued, or whether the newspaper publishers who printed the document referred to, are to be included in the category of defendants.

*States and Union.*

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FROM CALIFORNIA—BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—*St. Louis, March* 1—The overland mail, with the San Francisco papers of the 6th, and telegraphic advices of the 7th ult. has arrived here. The news is not important, being only a day or two later than the advices by the steamer.

*San Francisco Markets.*—Trade with the country is temporarily active. Clear pork is quoted at $9 62½ per half bbl. Spirits Turpentine 67c. Sales of 2,000 boxes Candles, per the Eagle Wing, at 20½c.; 4,000 gallons turpentine were sold at the quotation given, and 100 half bbls. clear pork.

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WHEN A DRINK MAY BE TAKEN MEDICINALLY.—After goose, or duck, or pork, Irish stew, or any delicacy of the season, into which onions may have seasoningly entered ; invariably after salmon ; when there is any washing being done at home ; when painters are in the house ; when a person feels faint, and doesn't know what is the matter with him ; when a friend turns up after an absence of several years, or when you are parting with a friend whom you do not expect to see for several years ; when a person has the toothache ; when a person has lost at cards, or when a person has come into a large property ; when a person has met with a misfortune, or made a tremendous bargain ; when a person has quarreled, when a reconciliation has taken place : when a person is on a sea voyage, or goes out between the acts of a five-act tragedy, or before ascending in a balloon, or after coming off the jury of a coroner's inquest, or when you are sitting up for your wife, or when a friend drops in to smoke a cigar ; and, in fact, upon all suitable occasions of sadness or merriment ; when a person feels rather low, or feels in very high spirits.

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UNDER THE CAPTION.—"A slip of the Tongue, the Norfolk *Argus* records the following : On Saturday, a young lady entered one of our music-stores, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of music entitled "When I sleep, I dream of thee," but by one of those ludicrous mistakes which will sometimes happen in the best of families, she astonished the young gentlemen of the store by inquiring if he had the music entitled "When I dream, I sleep with thee!" The mistake brought a modest blush to the cheek of the fair inquirer—ditto to the young gentleman.

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The proprietors of the Baltimore Patriot have sued the proprietors of the Clipper for libel, in asserting that the former had been "sold out" to the Black Republicans. It is a proper charge to be resented.

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BLACK-MAILING LADIES' FEET.—*Ingenious Dodge of a Paris Shoemaker.*—A ladies' shoemaker in Paris named Mathieu, being hard up for money, lately conceived the idea of writing his memoirs, together with, to use his own expression, "the biography of feet" of all his customers. He sent a circular, together with a proof-sheet, to every one of them, politely stating that any lady who might wish her name not to appear in his book must be good enough to remit him the sum of fifteen francs. The following specimens of the biography were read in court on his trial :

"Madame A———, lives Rue —, No. —, first floor ; married in 1844 ; three children ; pays badly ; feet very difficult to fit, instep too flat, two corns and three bunions ; walks awkardly, and wears her shoes out in the inside very fast.

"Madame B———, Rue —, No. —, two pair back, still an old maid ; borrows children to take her into the Tulleries Garden ; pays her bills, but makes a hard bargain ; feet spreading, toes crowding one over the other ; two corns and a bunion.

"Madame C———, Rue —, No. —, fifth floor ; formerly kept a cook shop ; has two sons, privates in the army of Africa ; two unmarried daughters ; gives her children nothing, and never pays until served with a writ ; feet flat, large, and fatty, and very apt to burst the leathers ; a great many corns and bunions, all mixed up together."

Several of the ladies applied to were weak enough to pay the fifteen francs, but others complained to the police, and the literary shoemaker was condemned for swindling, to a month's imprisonment.

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WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO.—We read in Gleig's edition of Brialmont's "Life of the Duke of Wellington," that, at an after dinner conversation, at Lord Hatherton's, Croker, who was one of the guests there, succeeded in bringing out the Duke on Waterloo. Alluding to some french military writers who had contended that the Duke had fought the battle in a position where he had no practical retreat, the Duke said, "At all events they failed in putting it to the test. The road to Brussels was practicable every yard for such a purpose. I knew every foot of the plain beyond the forest and through it. The forest on each side of the *chaussee* was open enough for infantry, cavalry and even for artillery, and very defensible. Had I retreated through it, could they have followed me? The prussians were on their flank, and would have been in their rear. The co-operation of the Prussians in the operations I undertook was part of my plan, and I was not deceived. But I never contemplated a retreat on Brussels. Had I been forced from my position, I should have retreated to my right, toward the coast, the shipping, and my resources. I had placed Hill where he could have lent me important assistance in many contingencies, and that might have been one. And again, I ask, if I had retreated on my right, would Napoleon have ventured to follow me? The Prussians already on his flank would have been in his rear. But my plan was to keep my ground till the Prussians appeared, and then to attack the French position ; and I executed my plan." On quitting the room, Croker remarked that he had never heard the Duke say as much on that subject before.

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ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN MECHANICS.—While the Southern people are everywhere resolving to cut off as far as possible all commercial intercourse with the North, and to establish Southern independence in commerce and manufactures, cannot the same sentiment be carried a little farther, to the great benefit of each community?—The population, strength, wealth and prosperity of a town is in no small degree due to the industrial classes which fill its workshops. We buy a pair of boots, a suit of clothes, or any other article of manufacture, in a distant community ; the capital and labor which were employed in getting up these articles reside in that community and contribute to its wealth and prosperity. Why cannot we build up and protect by our own patronage that investment of capital and labor in our own town? Our community, including the country adjacent, annually expends, we imagine, fifty thousand dollars in ready-made clothing, and at least a hundred thousand in agricultural implements, household and kitchen furniture, &c.; all of which goes to support other communities. We have in our midst as good tailors, boot and shoe makers, machinists, and other descriptions of mechanics, as any community in the State. And if we had not, we could easily get them if we held out the inducements of home patronage!—Why not, then, spend as far as possible these two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in building up these departments of industry in our own town and country?—*Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate.*

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WHAT'S IN A NAME?—A person by the name of Frederick Southgate Brown has petitioned the Louisiana Legislature to allow him and his family to change their names. The reason given for this request is that there is an undying stigma attached to the name of "Brown" consequent upon the actions of "Old John" at Harper's Ferry.

The following is the bill upon which the Legislature are acting :

WHEREAS, The acts of late John Brown, of abolition notoriety, have fixed a stigma upon the name of Brown, which renders it intolerable to the parties herein named ; therefore,

Be it enacted by the, Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, the name of Frederick Southgate Brown, a resident of New Orleans, and the names of his minor children, Alice, Elizabeth, Harriet, Emma, Edward and Octavia Brown be, and the same are hereby changed to the names of Frederick Alice, Elizabeth, Harriet, Emma, Edward and Octavia Southgate, which last mentioned name they are hereby authorized to adopt, as their respective appellations, and use for their respective signatures, at all times and in all places.

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STREET LOCOMOTIVE.—Mr. Latta, of Cincinnati, famous as the inventor of the steam fire engine, has contrived a locomotive for street passenger railways, which, upon trial, has proved a complete success. The Cincinnati Commercial thus speaks of it :

The engine and car were attached, and away we went, with an easy and pleasant motion, which delighted every passenger. At Fifth and Vine and several other places on the route, carriages were met and passed, and not a single horse evinced the least symptom of alarm or fear for there was nothing to affright them. We mention this the more particularly, as many have conceived it impossible to build a street engine which will not startle horses. A feature worthy of high commendation, is the absence of noise ; the quietness with which the locomotive ran was surprising. The noise is not greater than of a car moved by horses. The engineer possesses the most perfect control of the machine, stopping and starting with a promptness which delighted us. Surprising as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the cars stop much more instantananeously than they do when horses are attached. No difficulty was experienced in turning curves.

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There are many who say more than the truth on some occasions, and balance the account with their consciences by saying less than the truth on others.